THE PEREANTHROPIST.

DR. BAILEY:

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-LAYERY SOCIETY. CINCINNATI, QUIO.

TWO DOLLARS

THE PRESENT STATE OF SLAVERY. From a report presented April 16, to the Liverpool A. S. Society, we gather the following particulars, affording a brief view of slavery as it now

exists in its principal departments. The number of slaves in the Dutch posses sions is not exactly ascertained. In Surinam alone, there are from 50,000 to 60,000, and as the excess of deaths over births is annually 3 per cent, there must be a constant purchase of two Africans to every one born in the colony to meet the demand.

In Cuba, the greatest rendezvous of pirates and slavers in the world, there were computed by Consul Tolme to be at the very least 360, boo bondsmen, at the close of the year 1838 .-It is affirmed by an eye-witness, (Dr. Madden,) that the system of slavery there exerts a power of iniquity gigantic and appalling, to which

ry; and that the means employed to rescue the British people are directly the abettors of stave y; and that the means employed to rescue the living cargoes of slave vessels have supplied the victims by which that system is upheld. This victims by which that system is upheld. This with the testimony of an accurate will appear from the testimony of an accurate observer, who is in correspondence with a member of the committee. Writing from Rio de Janeiro, August 23d, 1839, he says—

"You will be not a little suprised and astonished to hear, that the slave trade here is supported and carried on mainly by English capital. The Portuguese are generally too poor to fit out The Portuguese are generally too poor to nt out a vessel themselves, and they therefore apply to the English, who lend them money at an enormous rate of interest, in the expectation of its being paid out of the immense profits which are realized by a successful expedition. Nor is this the only way in which they are involved in the foregoing and consistent pursuit of which, abolitionists cannot fail of their object; for they have the promises of God himself, that they shall succeed. And let those beware, who pretend to find fault with the way the abolitionists are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing for that purpose—in the persevering and consistent pursuit of which, abolitionists cannot fail of their object; for they have the promises of God himself, that they shall succeed. And let those beware, who pretend to find fault with the way that the abolitionists are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing for that purpose—in the persevering and consistent pursuit of which, abolitionists cannot fail of their object; for they have the promises of God himself, that they shall succeed. And let those beware, who pretend to find fault with the way that the abolitionists are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing that the purpose—in the persevering and consistent pursuit of which, abolitionists cannot fail of their object; for they have the promises of God himself, that they shall succeed. And let those beware, who pretend to find fault with the way that the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing that the promise of the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing the promise of the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery; but the foregoing the promise of the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery that the promise of the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery that the promise of the foregoing are pursuing to overthrow slavery the abolitionists are pursuing to overthrow slavery the abo

tered for negroes. The revolted province of Texas, at the instigation of some of the southern states of America, is striving hard for a lofty pre-eminence in glavery and the slave-trade. Having repeatedly failed to obtain, either by negociation or fraud, a hold upon that territory, the slaveholders have sent into it multitudes of men of desperate characters and fortunes, by whom it has been at last

wrested from Mexico.' The British government, alive to the impending evil, have righteously and resolutely refused to acknowledge the independence of a state established in injustice, peopled by the infamous

and devoted to slavery.

The severities of American tyranny can scarcely be conceived. The atrocities of the system have in some measure been dragged to light; and ere long the tremendous picture must fully exhibited. In this merciless and ungodly work christians are implicated; and by it about 3.000.000 of immortal beings, one-sixth of the entire population of the United States, are plundered of their personal rights, and generations are murdered by calculation and rule. Their value as cattle, or as chattels, was declared unblushingly by Henry Clay, in the Senate chamber of congress, to be 1200 millions of dol-

The French nation are engaged in the consideration of the rights of the slaves in their own colopies, and their anti-slavery institutions are becoming more energetic and efficient. It is to be hoped that ere long they will be permitted to rejoice over the liberation of the 250,000 human beings who are still in bondage under their

In the British possessions in India, a system of oppression still exists, of no mitigated or ordinary character. The following are the numbers of the slaves in British India, as nearly as can be ascertained from the official papers:

Canara, Malabar, Coorg, Wynaud, ? 400,000 Cochin, and Travancore, 324,000 Tinnevelly, Trickenopoly,

Arcot, South division North " Ceylon, Total.

The friends of man and the servants of God must not rest until these strong holds of iniquity in British territories be overthrown; until, in every quarter of the British dominions, there be no toleration to the slaveholder, and no fetters for

The Law's Delay .- We learn from the Dover, New Hampshire, Enquirer that the Court of Common Pleas closed its session at Guilford on Monday the 24th ult., after atting three weeks. There were six hundred and twenty actions on the old docket and three hundred and thirty new entries. Three cases only were delivered to the jury; and but one verdict returned by them. The Court was occupied from Thursday of the first week, until the was occupied from Thursday of the first week, that adjournment, with the damage case of Scribner vs. Rollins, but the jury being unable to agree, the cause was continued for another trial. It is stated that the jury, for their services in that single case, have received from the county about three hundred and twenty dollars, and that it has already cost the parties over three thousand dollars. This "going to law" is a beautiful thing!—Boston Merc. Jour-

The Bible .- A translation of the Bible is soon to pear in Philadelphia in which the terms baptize and bap-m are to be surperceded by immerse and immersion.— It is understood to have a numerous list of subscribers.—

COMMUNICATIONS.

POLITICAL. For the Philanthropist.

The crisis has arrived, at which I think a public

Medina, July 9th, 1840.

repetition of my political anti-slavery sentiments advan-ced at Massilon, is calculated to do some good; I there ced at Massilon, is calculated to do some good; I there-fore send them for insertion in the Philanthropist.

In the first place, I repeat my solemn protest first made at Massilon, against that undue and improper degree of importance, which too many abolitionists seem disposed to attach to political anti-slavery action. Correct politi-cal action is the fruit of correct moral action, and is at cal action is the fruit of correct moral action, and is at the best but an inferior, secondary, subordinate instrumentality,—which I suppose is the reason, why no specific directions are given respecting it in the Scriptures. It is necessary, first, to preserve consistency in righteousness; and secondly, on account of its intrinsic usefulness, in promoting the universal moral agitation, of the merits of slavery and its abolition. We have no moral right to preach and pray and lecture and exhort one way, and then vote the other—to pray God to send us legislators then vote the other—to pray God to send us legislators and other rulers who will abolish slavery, and then go and vote for candidates who have pledged themselves, and so far as their influence go their parties, to support it. Nor can we expect the divine blessing on our antislavery labors so long as we are guilty of such hypocritical conduct. We must give evidence by the consistency of our anti-slavery works, that our faith in abolition is alive and not dead, before we can expect success in the

great anti-slavery enterprise. Because, the moral agita-tion of slavery and its abolition, is death to the former and life to the latter. Let abolitionists then, every where, show the consistency & purity of their faith, by those of their works, and the pro-slavery press and pulpit, which are now dumb and silent as the grave, on the subject of slavery and abolition, will be compelled to speak out in self-defence, and the compulsory moral agitation resulting therefrom, will soon turn the scales against slavery. The friends of slavery fear nothing so much as this agitation, and will never engage in it till forced to do so, by the bold and honest resort of abolitionists to pointical anti-slavery action.
In the United States, political action of any kind is a

of iniquity gigantic and appaining, to which is the control of any kind is a opposed there is no parallel.

As it respects Brazil, it is notorious that the British people are directly the abettors of slave
British people are have used, to "cry aloud and spare not, lift up our voice like a trumpet," &c., against the abomination of slavery;—using political action even as a useful means to extend and repeat the cry. And in this holy employment we must "labor and faint not."

The affect to find fault with the way the abolition
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guilt of upholding and continuing slavery.—
They do so, by receiving and disposing of goods which are intended for the purpose of being barwhich are intended for the purpose of being bar
and with this way in which are intended for the purpose of being barsuch abolittonists as Dyer Burgess, exhibit symptoms or discouragement, when there is not the least just reason States is steadily undergoing the great moral change, necessary for the abolition of slavery, and only needs greater moral efforts united with political, to accelerate the change. And abolitionists have only to act consistently with their faith, to increase this effect.

Nor is there half the difference in the efficiency of different modes of political anti-slavery action, that many honosily suppose there is. Any such mode faithfully pursued, will be found a very useful instrumentality for the great purpose above mentioned—that is it will more or less increase moral agitation. Nor is one mode greatly to be preferred to another, for that purpose. Those abolitionists are mostly to be blamed, who will not select

and pursue any mode whatever.

Of course, there is a great deal of speculation and examination wasted, in the advocacy and opposition of particular modes. Mr. Garrison, for instance, has most particular modes. Mr. Carrison, for instance, has most vigorously opposed the independent or third party mode, and as vigorously advocated that of chatechising candidates nominated by others, and voting as the answers require. But if a man who was a red hot abolitionist before Mr. Garrison was born, might presume to hazard an opinion different from his, I would say, that he is entirely mistaken, and that the independent or separate mode, whenever circumstances justify it, is entirely the ast efficacions as I would endeavor to show had I room I have not however felt disposed to condemn other modes. They are all to a greater or less extent good.— The following is most agreeable to my views.

Those abolitionists who are attached to the present parties, should, I think, remain and act with them, so far as they can, agreeably to the will of God; but the moment cannot thus act, they ought to act independently met in caucus or other political meeting, they should dis-tinctly inform the assembly, that they meet their fellowcitizens as good whigs, or democrats, [as the case may be,] but they also meet them as good, moral and political abolitionists, and let the action of the meeting be what it may, they shall vote for abolitionists of their own their votes, or vote for themselves, and that those who despise them now in their present political adversity, they will never trust in the time of their political prosperity.

The bare announcement, and much more the literal fulfilment of those resolutions, by the multitude of anti-slavery voters already in the country, will strike terror through the ranks of pro-slavery corruption, in every part of the Union. Politicians well know that however small the number of such voters now is, that number must steadily increase, and that the agitation it must necessarily produce, will render that increase much more rapid than that of the other parties. They would there fore be under the necessity af respecting the abolitionists and their claims at the first. Nor would I advise abolitionists to contend about the minor nominations, such as those for county and town officers, because these are of little or no importance to the anti-slavery cause; but to support the regular party nominations, unless the candi dates were particularly obnoxious. Nor would I advise them to regard small faults in candidates, because no bo-dy can be found without them.

Under such perfectly fair and honorable circumstances omparatively small bodies of abolitionists will, in very any, if not most cases, be able to control the greater and most important nominations; because one or both parties will have suitable anti-slavery men for candidates. But when they cannot control these nominations, they should act independently. In such cases, they should, whenever they are able, call separate cauc separate nominations of their own, and support them as other honest partizans, by the use of all honest and appropriate means. Should they be too few in numbers, or otherwise unable to caucus or agree among themselves, they can scatter their votes—even voting for themselves when necessary for the preservation of consistency in

The grand principle of this particular mode is, the making of abolition righteourness a sine qua non, in the higher candidates. As many other sine qua nons may e attached to each nomination, by each voter as he cho ses; though were voters of my own mind, they would not generally insist on any but this.

I am not a member of either of the present political parties, though I have a decided preference in their respective measures, and will cheerfully vote for the candidates of either, who have the requisite anti-slavery sinc qua non. Still, I do not consider it vitally necessary, the pholiticonics should be united on their that abolitionists should be united on their proper sine qua non candidates, though such a union is desirable.—
They can have their respective whig and democratic antislavery tickets, and yet render the most efficient aid to the great anti-slavery cause; for the election of anti-slavery cause; for the election of anti-slavery cause anti-slavery cause; for the election of anti-slavery cause are the slavery cause and the slavery cause are the slavery cause are the slavery cause are the slavery cause and the slavery cause are the slavery cause and the slavery cause are the slavery

ties, another formidable difficulty will be avoided.—Were abolitionists to form a distinct party, entirely independent of others, as was well argued by brethren Nichols, Wal-ker, and others, at Massillon, they would be under the necessity of adopting other political principles and objects, besides those of abolition. But by remaining with the parties as most of them now are, they will entirely avoid this necessity, and also that of independent or separate action at all, except when the parties themselves compe

own principles and views of moral duty, Indeed I do not see that any abolitionists, except those who like myself belong to no party, have any reasonable pretence to form a third party;—and if we should waive the privilege to form one, I think the rest ought to follow

I have stated, that the exercise of the political rights a highly moral and religious duty of American voters They of course have no moral right to omit that exercise, when able to perform it. It is their moral duty to vote, and to vote right. This leads me to a criticism on the doctrine, of the choice of the least of two evils. Bethe amputation of a limb, we have the moral right, and not merely ihe right, but the duty, always to make this choice. But this is not the case in relation to moral e-vils or sins; for if it were, we should have the moral right to support sin, at any rate !- or, we should have that right to support lesser sins in preference to greater!-This heresy may sound more tolerable and less offensive in the mouth of a Jeauit; but, I was surprised to hear it from professed Protestant theologians, (Messrs. Blanchard and Rouse,) as I did at Massillon.

I once in my ignorance, acted on this false principle

mysel(-but it ought not to be taught and acted on by testant theologians, because it is plainly contrary to he spirit of the Scriptures, as well as to the law of na-Also. 1 Kings, xviii. 21,-1 Cor. x, 21; xv, 33-2 Cor. vi, 14, 17.—These passages, and numerous others, plainly teach us, that it is our plain moral duty, to "reprove," oppose and abolish moral evils of every description, without any reference to their supposed comparative magni-

evils to abolition, than Mr. Van or greater ones for ought we can tell, but we have no moral right to support either for that reason. We have no moral right to support a candidate who has committee the other means specifically enjoined in the second the other means specifically enjoined in the second the other means specifically enjoined in the second the detection of another who has committed a greater number, nor indeed for any other reason. Nor have we a moral right to support caudidates who have promised a moral right to support caudidates who have promised a moral right to support caudidates who have promised a certain number of murders, for the sake of preventing must continue as we have done, and it possible, while a moral right to support caudidates who have promised hundred times more moral force and violence than we have used, to "cry aloud and spare not, lift up our voice to protect murder, robbery, and every other crime against God's law, as Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrischen in effect done. It is a great sin in us or

> If we support persons who have promised to comm sins, we become partakers in those sins with them,—and the sin of such participation is much greater in such as profess opposition to those sins, than it is in others. Let abolitionists remember these solemn facts, when they ex-ercise their moral duty of political action. Especially let those who profess to believe in the christian religion, carefully examine these doctrines, before the next presidential election.

Having thus exposed one item of pro tion, that have come under my observation, it is my de-liberate opinion, that the whole of them are founded in mere sophistry, as I think it would be easy to show, had room for that purpose.

Certainly, if political action was ever morally justific able in any case, it is so for the overthrow of slaver Nor have I seen a single argument founded on expedie cy, but what might be used with more plausibility agains other political action, than that of anti-slavery. Nor do I now recollect any such argument or pretence thereo but what is equally as plausible against ecclesiastical or ganization and action, as against anti-slavery. When opposition to any project is founded in sophistry or false reasoning only, I always conclude the project is a good

As to the amount of zeal, and the unity with which abolitionists should prosecute their political as well as moral anti-slavery action, I propose to them to take that of the slaveholders as their model. With the latter, entire devotion to the interests of slavery, is the principal orro qua non in overy candidate. This is their first, their last, and their most essential political qualification. It ever has been such since the commen Jnion; and it will continue to be such until the destruction of slavery becomes inevitable. No matter how me ny other qualifications a candidate may possess, or how nexceptionable he may be in other respects, if he lacks his one, sine qua non, his political prospects are hope-

equiring in every candidate for the most important offis, entire hostility to slavery for their principal sine qua And this is easily done by the following process,-when non qualification. Cannot, ought not they to manifest as much zeal and perseverance in the service of righteous ness, as their enemies do in the service of sin? Nor am I particularly solicitous about a r different modes of po-litical action, though I think the one I have recommended is the best. But if they think otherwise, let them select those that are better, and stick to them till they are stamp, firey state our for accounts of the important ex-ecutive offices, even should they be obliged to scatter or righteous action is better than none, and any number of such modes may all operate harmoniously together. The first fair trial will confirm this truth. Those only who will not adopt any such modes at all, are most to

blame. Observe that I do not recommend the prostitution of abolition, to other party purposes, as anti-masonry was prostituted. I only recommend to abolitionists to act with their respective parties, so far as they can consist-doing, and giving abolitionists, each according. ently with the will of God, but no farther. The moment a party deviates from the Divine will, by the nom ination of unworthy candidates, they should, so far as the interests of abolition require, resort to independent separate action, but no further,-always returning back to their old parties after each occasion for separate action is past. This friendly conduct will leave those parties without a shadow of just excuse, for any pro-slavery conduct, because the demands of the abolitionists are perfectly just and reasonable.

The abolition controversy is of more political as well as moral importance to the country, than all the other objects of political contention in the nation put together. The slaveholders testify by their uniform conduct, that they consider it so. I think I could easily prove the same fact by other evidence, had I room. And such being the fact, the political anti-slavery sine qua non must

There has been a great propensity in pro-slavery writers as well as others, to utter prophecies in relation to the anti-slavery cause; and I have as good a right to prophesy as they have.—I would therefore say, that there is no hope of any permanent favorable political action from either of the present political parties, until the course of political conduct that I have recommended, is rigorous-ly pursued towards them by the abolitionists. But as on as it is, their action will become favorable to abolition; and will continue so, as long as the same course is pursued. As to most of the politicians who lead and direct them, they are, in my opinion, most recklessly un-principled and abandoned to political vice—having no other rule of political action but temporary political ex-pediency. They will be any thing under heaven that the balance of public sentiment is, and in order to induce them to do right in their political capacity, public sentiment must first be purified; but to produce this necessary preliminary effect, I know of no means more potent with-in their sphere, than righteous political anti-slavery action. I repeat it, this kind of action will produce a universal moral agitation, of the merits of slavery and its abolition and this last kind of agitation will quickly overthrou

very candidates is not of half the importance to the cause as is the immense agitation that such canvasses would-produce.

It political contest between them, with greater fury than evir, and that both of them will do so, unless the abolitionists interfere as I have recommended, and thus put their samples of the product.

By pursuing this friendly course with the existing parties, another formidable difficulty will be avoided.—Were the craft in danger. Such interference will introduce a product that great good may be done in aid of the antislavery cause, by this kind of voluntarily support.

Carter.

A collection was made to defray the expense of by the little points to the letter of extra copies. new issue to their consideration, to be disposed of by them according to their views of right and expediency;

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1840.

but which they will not be able to avoid.

It is my opinion, that abolition is destined to become the great object of political controversy in this country, and the quicker it is made so, the better it will be for the interests of the whole country.—And further, that it is completely in the power of abolitionists to render it such. And I also declare it as my conviction, that the abolition of slavery is the only effectual cure for the grievous political as well as moral evils, with which our unhappy coun-

Now, I do not in the least degree recommend to polit-Now, I do not in the least degree recommend to political abolitionists, any resort to the usual corrupt means, the falsehoods, misrepresentations, ridicule, and other abuses, employed by other parties, to promote their unprincipled interests and schemes. We have no moral right to any such resert. Besides, there will be no accessity for it, because the truth is better for the interest of any good cause than falsehood. Good causes require none but good means for their support; and are slways injured by the use of bad ones. Yet there are some professed abolitionists who affect great concern, lest the holy cause of abolition should receive injury, by mingling with the "dirty waters of politics." But so far as I have observed, these same alarmists are without exception, the very men these same alarmists are without exception, the very men who plunge all over in those "dirty waters," for the supfilth with which they and their parties are covered!! I have not the slightest charity for these hypocrites, for if they really desired moral purity in one cause, they would in another, and in all causes alike. I repeat it, there is not the slightest necessity or utility for the use of any but perfectly honest, just and clean means, for the most effectual promotion and operation of political anti-slavery action. Such action is in and of itself, the purest kind ture. The divine command is, (Eph. v. 11.) "Have NO fellowship with the unfaithful works of darkness, but rather reprove them," that is, the whole of them. as too many appear to, that all political causes are neces sarily impure and unholy, which supposition is a heresy, alike repugnant to the laws both of Nature and Revela-

From the Agitator. THE AKRON MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of Independent olitical action abolitionists of this Congresional district, was held in the Presbyterian neeting house at Akron, on the 27th inst.

The house was filled with persons. But ma ny were present from motives of curiosity, or opposition to the movement contemplated. The roll being imperfect, we are unable to state how many coincided in the proceedings; but we judge not more than one half.

After organizing, by the appointment of officers, the convention united in prayer. Committees were then appointed as follows:

On address and resolutions—Charles Olcott,

H. L. Carter, and F. B. Penniman. On Nominations-A. Morrill, G. Manches-

ter, and Charles Clappe.

ter, and Charles Clappe.

On forming Western Reserve A. S. Society

Michael M'Ilrath, A. Wright, and D. M'
expression of our sense of the merits of politi
principles and will of the Executive chief, so far as his

expression of our sense of the merits of politi-

On Ways and Means-Charles Clapp, M'Bride, J. Blakeslee, Charles Olcott, Pierce, J. Ruple, and J. M. Stanly. Adjourned to 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Met in the afternoon, according to adjournnent; and opened with prayer. The committee on organizing a Western Reserve Society, reported against the measure.

The report was referred back to a committee for further consideration.

following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That it is the imperative spe times during the existence of slavery, to make and efficiency to these special sacrifices of his property and his other eans, according to his ability, for the support of the anti-slavery cause, and that not grudging-

ly, but liberally, according as God hath prospered him; because he is commanded to remember the slave "as bound with him," and because. "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." 2. Resolved. That we earnestly recommend to abolitionists every where, during the present extreme scarcity of money, to make liberal doations to the cause, of such specific articles of their produce, as they can best spare, and as will be of the greatest utility to the cause, and to deliver said articles most convenient to the donecs,

and by no means to let the spirit of avarice, or

the 'fear of man that causeth a snare,' to check that degree and flow of their anti-slavery liberality, which the spirit of the scriptures demands of them in such a cause. 3. Resolved. That we earnestly entreat abo itionists every where, and especially political abolitionists, to manifest their anti-slavery zeal and devotion by their anti-slavery works because any "faith without works is dead," and a dead and useless anti-slavery faith is worse doing, and giving abolitionists, each according to his or her ability, and each in the way and

manner that he or she shall judge most effectual for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause. 4. Resolved, 'That considering the great exigencies of the anti-slavery, and its comparative importance, we are of opinion, that it is now the moral duty of abolitionists every where in this country, to withhold their donations intended for other benevolent enterprises and objects, except those of the most indispensable present neessity, and to devote all their means intended for those other enterprises and objects, except as aforesaid, to the anti-slavery cause-because, though we are commanded to 'abound in every good word and work,' yet when most christians neglect any one such work of paramount importance, it is the prudential duty of those engaged in it, to supply it its comparative share of support. We fully believe that no other benevolent enterprise in the world, morally demands so great sacrifices from American abolitionists as this cause does; and that those who make such extensive sacrifices for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the heathen abroad, while they neglect to extend the same benefit to their own heathen countrymen at home, will never receive the Divine blessing on their la bors and sacrifices, so long as they continue in

this neglect. 5. Resolved, That we recommend to abolitionists and to anti-slavery societies every where, to take special and effectual measures for the support of duly authorised anti-slavery lecturers and agents, while the latter are laboring in their respective counties, townships, and I also prophecy that, neither of the present political neighborhoods, and in this easy way relieve the national and state societies as much as possible

6. Resolved, 'That according to the letter of the scriptures, it is the special official duty of christian ministers to preach all the doctrines of die. the christian as necessary "to declare the whole counsel of God;" and, also, that according to the spirit of the scriptures, they are bound to preach against great, popular, customary, naional sins, with an energy, severity, and repetition proportioned to the degree of their prevalence; that the immediate abolition of slavery is a doctrine of that religion, and those minis ters who at the present time, neglect to preach and inculcate that doctrine in proportion to the prevalence of slavery, do not deserve the confi-

dence, attention, patronage, and support of christian people.

7. Resolved, That we strongly recommend o anti-slavery merchants and others, to mature and adopt a system of free labor stores, advertised, and at all times furnished as such, with free labor goods, in all our cities and towns, so that abolitionists may, if possible, be no longer under the necessity of purchasing the products of slave labor. We believe that immense good may be done for the anti-slavery cause, by the eneral adoption of such a system.

The motion for adoption elicited considerable lebate; particularly upon the 7th resolution. The committee on address and resolution ported, in part, as follows:

1. Resolved, 'That abolitionists, in their indi idual and collective capacities, have always and truly maintained that the question of anti-slavery is paramount to all others before the political

2. Resolved, That the abolitionists have un formly and with justice pronounced subserviency to slavery, both in parties and individuals, a disqualification for receiving the suffrages of a free people.

3. Resolved, That the present Whig and Democratic parties, and the candidates whom they have nominated for the highes offices under the federal government, are thus subservient.

4. Resolved, That under these circumstan es, our principles can only be sustained, and our conduct vindicated from the charge of hypoerisy, by nominating and voting for men for of fice, who scrupulously regard the fundamental doctrine of equal rights.

5. Resolved, That, therefore, we cordially approve the nomination of James G. Birney for President of the United States.

6. Resolved, That the state convention to be convened at Hamilton, be earnestly advised to

al anti-slavery action, we hereby declare, that oped, showing the most alarming in our opinion, such action is but an inferior, to the laboring and productive classes, and so overthrow of slavery, chiefly necessary to give forth, showing that he meditates attacks upon it as such; and that while we remain firm to our must be utterly overthrown, constitutes such an far as it may be available for that purpose, we ly on and see its destructive working, without will yet make far greater sacrifices in the use of uniting with my fellow citizens to eradicate it. Committee on Ways and Means reported the the means specifically appointed in the scriptures for the abolition of slavery and other pub lic sins, using our political means no further cial duty of every abolitionist, now and at all than may be necessary to give the greatest force

And be it further Resolved, in order that the true intent and meaning of the last resolution may not be misunderstood, in our opinion, just and righteous political anti-slavery action, of every description, is also moral action, and moral duty, which no political anti-slavery voter can dispense with at the present crisis, without committing sin, unless, he be providentially

hindered therefrom. 9. Resolved. That we earnestly entreat antislavery voters every where, always to vote never to be guilty, as too many of them have hypocrisy with them-for the "hope of the hypocrite shall perish."

10. Resolved, That we recommend to abolionists every where, both men and women, to prosecute with renewed energy, zeal and perseverance, the business of petitioning Congress and the State Legislatures for all the various constitutional objects of political anti-slavery petition. And we most earnestly exhort, that no abolitionist, of either sex, neglect or fail to sign such petitions for the whole of those objects, and vigilantly to pursue this policy from year to year, until our political rights are vindicated in Congress and elsewhere, and all the objects of those petitions granted and secured.

A long and vigorous debate arose on the motion to adopt these resolutions. The first being tion of government, and while it sits enthrong considered as involving the main question at issue, the facts upon which it was based were the abolitionists to strike a single thoroughly examined. After a discussion of the ballot box, which shall reach the monster, about three hours, was crrried unanimously .- slavery. The prime necessity of the anti-slavery. The others were adopted without any considerable debate, except the fourth.

Woolsey Welles, Esq. as a candidate for Con- of slavery. gress from this district.

offered to refer the subject to a select committee er with Mr. Van Buren? Let this be ad of five, whose duty it should be to submit the but what does it prove? The whole strength of usual anti-slavery interrogatories to Mr. Anthe whig party is bent upon the overthe drews, the nominee of the Whigs, and if he an- this grand bulwark of the slave power, and there swered satisfactorily to the committee, to nomilis no reason why the abolitionists should not to mate him, and if unsatisfactorily, to nominate Mr. Welles. Mr. Welles.

pointed said committee.

The committee on resolutions and address re-

er column, which was adopted. association. Report adopted.

of extra copies. After prayer, the Convention adjourned sine

For the Philanthropist. Cleaveland, Sept. 14th, 1840.

DR. BAILEY-Dear Sir:- I received the Philanthropist of the 8th inst. this morning, and I observe in it, my name among the list of Electors for President and Vice President, nominated at the Hamilton Convention. Perceiving that I must have been selected, through some misapprehension of my views, as to the expediency of running a third-candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I take this opportunity respectfully to withdraw my name from the list of electoral canonication ing the friends of the measure, an early opporrom the list of electoral candidates. Thus givunity of supplying the vacancy occasion he step I have deemed it my duty to take.-My reasons for this step involve the question of the propriety of starting the third candidate at the ensuing election. These reasons perhaps are not worth troubling you with publishing, or he readers of the Philanthropist with perusing.

No man, I trust, more heartily than myself, despises the cringing servility of the Democratic party as a party; and the equally contemptible spirit of many of the prominent members, and would be leaders of the Whig party, to the insolent, and ever encroaching spirit of southern slavery. Still in principle, I am a Whig, having made up my mind to the correctness Whig principles, upon what I believe to be, a sober and careful examination of the interests in controversy between the great contending parties of our country. For me then to claim, that my attachment to the principles of the Whig party, has no influence upon my views of the propriety of running a third candidate for the Presidency, at this time, would be uncandid.

I would therefore, at the outset, frankly admit that my regard for the principles contend for by the Whig party, as a party, essentially modifies the action which I might otherwise deem just and necessary, for the very important subject of a third nomination at this crisis.

I am fully persuaded, that the enormous patonage now wielded by the national executive, in the hands of a President who has shown such an insatiable thirst for an indefinite enlargement of that patronage, backed by a party offering no obstacles to the largest strides Executive encroachments, but on the contrary, form an electoral ticket for the Freeman's party exhibiting the most intensely active co-operation form an electoral ticket for the Freeman's party exhibiting me most inches, and to nominate a candidate for with the executive, in all its graspings after

Governor; and that we hereby pledge it our power, a party having no principles and no cill firm and unwavering repport.

7. Resolved, That in order to give a public chief. And that Executive chief, so far as his subordinate, auxiliary instrumentality for the far as his future views are dimly shadowed increased efficiency to other anti-slavery instru- those institutions, in the subversion of which mentalities; and that we will at all times regard the entire fabrick of civil liberty in this country political anti-slavery integrity, and cultivate and element of ruin to our political edifice, that I exercise that species of anti-slavery agency, so cannot, as a patriot or an honest man, look cold-

I have not yet been able to discover, how my indifference to this diseased condition of the body politic, is to further the cause of emancipation. Starting the third candidate at this time, places me and those abolitionists with whom I act in this dilemma. The third candidate, at one leap bounds over these evils, and treats them as matters of very little, or no momen whatever. Of the other two candidates, one is the embodied genius of these evils, and to all this is to be superadded, the infamous charge, that born and educated in a land where he was taught to worship the God of Liberty, he has vet gone a whoring after the gods of slavery. The other, though equally a worshipper at the shrine of the bloody god of slavery, yet has so agreeably to their anti-slavery principles, and much of the feelings of an American Republican, that he would aim to redress the evils of been, of preaching, praying, and petitioning one which I have spoken. In this predicament. way and voting another. And this we do, be- what are we to do? If we are not to choose cause there is no neutrality in moral malters the least of two evils, are we at liberty to choose among moral agents, and because they can nev- the least of three evils? May I choose the caner expect the Divine blessing on their anti-sla- didate who renders to God the things that are very labors so long as they continue to mingle God's, but refuses to yield to Casar the things that are Cæsar's?

I am aware that it will be replied to all this. that slavery is the root of these evils. I am not prepared to admit this in its fullest extent. The system of party servility, which is of itself an vil utterly subversive of republican institutions, s not of the growth of slavery, but was transplanted from New York, the mother of this one abomination at least. Slavery itself is a ruinous curse, and greatly aggravates every other disease incident to civil society; but the servility of the democratic party, is likewise in itself curse, and so long as this servile party rules the destinies of this nation, no other evil can be approached. It stands as a wall of fire around a the abuses both in the structure and administrain its corrupt and unprincipled despotism, I defy blow through very enterprise therefore is, to overthrow that corrupt power which has thus thrown its ample The committee on nominations, reported shield around the infamous and bloody system

Shall we be told that Gen. Harrison is equal On the motion to adopt, an amendment was ly the crouching sycophant of the slavery pow-The amendment was adopted, and Michael ding up another fortress for slavery, as strong M'Ilrath, J. M. Goodman, A. S. Hutchinson, as the one they have assisted in pulling down. George Manchester, and A. Morrel were appearance to the shown. Shameless and control said committee. temptible as the servility of Gen. Harrison must be acknowledged to be, yet he is not the incarported an address, which will be found in anoth- nation of whig principles, as Van Buren is of the democratic party. Mr. Van Buren to the Committee on Western Reserve Society democratic party, life and sonl. That party again reported against the formation of such an only thinks and feels and acts, through his cold and heartless selfishness. But this is not the The proceedings were directed to be publish- case with the whig party. The truth is, Gen. the Philanthropist and Agitator, and a Harrison is but the mere play-thing of that

is coming in like a flood upon the reeking cor- tives of those abolitionists, who take the liberty ruptions of the pretended democracy of this sye- to think and act for themselves on this importophantic nation.

Let Gen. Harrison be elected, and what will The manly and independent whig, will call with rency, and a stable policy to be pursued in all fruits of party animosity.

The very foundations of party-organization, and those elements will settle down upon new tury will probably pass away, before another

political atmosphere. But in the event of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, what may we reasonably expect? The sinews of that party, already too strong for liberry, will be made too strong to be broken by the feeble hand of abolitionism. The power which has been wielded by them for twelve be remembered, it is my counsel, not command,] years, will now be confirmed in their hands .-The servility of the chief of the party to the especially, to beware of those self-styled demoslave power, will have its reward; and the pro- crats, who about election time, see so many beauslavery whigs, looking now to this source of all ties in the independent bearing of those abolipower, as the last hope of their ambition, may well be expected to adhere to that party, and thus whigs with a little rigor. give it a strength and permanence, the end of which may for ought that I can foresee, be revo-

Jution and civil war. But it is urged that the whigs, beaten by the defection of the abolitionists, will be compelled to go with the abolitionists, or hazard the success of their party. But the whigs being in the minority, have already been beuten for twelve successive campaigns, and should the defection of the abolitionists still defeat them in this last desperate struggle, to what source will they most naturally look for help? Will the helpless go to the helpless for succor? or would they be most likely to throw up their opposition to the giant the fatal embraces of pro-slavery democracy?

consequences - and with this sentiment I fully abandonment of the cause of liberty. Do not trust your accord. Wherever the light of truth may lead, there would I follow regardless of the devil.—
But I would not plunge into Egyptian darkness; so there when they are both wrong:
Use them as there would I follow regardless of the devil and cast my own rights, or the rights of my fel-struments of liberty when they can be so used, but do low men upon the heaving chaos, merely to show not be used by them as the tools of despotism. lisregard of consequences.

I know of no class of men who hold a monopoly of truth. Let us all look at our condition in the light of the word of God; and use the reason he has given, tempered by a ripe experience, and we need not greatly err in the investigation of our duties as abolitionists; and when we cannot agree, we can at least be tolerant and charitable.

The question still comes up, who is right?-We are right, say the third party men, because we disregard all interests but those of the slave. But this will not prove you right, unless you prove that none but slaves have rights which ought to be regarded. But you say, that you treat all interests as subordinate to the interests of the slave. This may or may not be right. If the interests which you treat as subordinate, not in reality conflict with the interests which you regard as paramount, then it is not

right to treat them as subordinate. All interests should be regarded according to their intrinsic value, and it is not perfectly plain to me how the instinterests of the free can be brought in conflict with the right of the slave to liberty. You may lawfully treat your own interests as subordinate to the interests of the slave, archy. When public opinion shall have been rectified but you have no right to treat other men's inter- on the subject of slavery, there will be no difficulty in ests as subordinate to those of the slave, without the consent of those other men. Each man has a perfect title to what is his own, be that little or great.

Again it is said that, by voting the third ticket we are carrying out our anti-slavery principles, and this is a paramount duty of abolitionists. To this it may be replied, that it is but one way of way? If it constitutes the only right way, then are we all bound to submit. There must be a motive for every action. What then is the motive of the third party men? It seems plain to my mind, that as abolitionists, we ought to be wholly governed by one of two motives, or by both in concert, viz: to propagate our principles and to carry those principles into practical effeet. The third party men must be governed Well then, is the scheme by those motives. effectual while its advocates are in a hopeless minority, as a means of enforcing their princi-Certainly not. It must then consequently be propounded mainly as a means of propa-gating anti-slavery principles. But whether it is the most, or one of the most, wise and effectual means of propagating anti-slavery princi-

ples may perhaps, well be questioned. Before anti-slavery principles can be enforced by law, the abolitionists must have a majority the people. Enough of those composing the ciples by law. How these are to be most stea-dily, and effectually won to our cause, is the

great question? By forming a third party, say some-by keeping wholly aloof from the turbid strife of party, says another; by voting the third ticket, at this particular juncture, say others; by questioning the candidates and scattering our votes, leaven of intolerance, and a disposition to pass an "act of uniformity," to which each must sub-

scribe or be excommunicated. On all these questions it seems me, that we as abolitionists, inay rightfully disagree; and let it be there borne in mind, that as abolitionists we wear no party collars, nor do we submit to be whipt into the ranks of any of these great divisions of our friends: That man has been cap-

heaving mass of interests and intelligence, which tain long enough, who would impugn the moant question.

Let Gen. Harrison be elected, and what will be the condition of the whig party? Will they any who bear the name,) who can it not only constitute an overwhelming majority, with but their right, but their duty to vote for Gen. Harthe will of one corrupt and selfish man to act as rison at the approaching election. And here the organ of its power? Most certainly not. wish to observe, that those third party or this The abolitionists, I trust, will thunder in the candidate editors, who find nothing to ousy themears of power the wrongs of insulted freedom, selves about but accusing such of as deep dein the person of the friendless, perishing slave. pravity as the vile wretch who would hunt the trembling fugitive with dog and gun, at the bida voice which must be heard, for the protection ding of his infamous pursuer-would de well to of the free laborer. The hardy farmer and arti- reflect that they are not fit school masters, to zang who live by the sweat of their brows, will bring men to abolitionism. I allude to a short second this call with an energy that will cause article which I saw in a number of the Emanthe knees of the southern task-master to smite cipator, which I have not now before me. I was one against the other. The merchant, selfish pained and mortified, that third partyism should and calculating as ever, will demand a sound cur- so soon have brought forth one of the bitter

matters pertaining to his business. The manu- It might be well for these men, pure as their facturer will clamor in no smothered terms, for motives most certainly are, and enlightened as a protective tariff to aid the developement of they have shown themselves to be, to remember the infant energies of this mighty people. The that there are abolitionists, who ask themselves quartely Anti-Slavery meeting, held on the 18th slaveholder, insolent, and corrupt as he has ev- what could be gained to the slave, should every er been-will, on pain of nullification, demand abolitionist in the United States vote for Mr. Birthat the entire prosperity of the nation shall ney? And when the painful assurance comes smoke upon the altar of his horrid deity-and home to their hearts, that it would ensure the rethe weak, corrupt, and recreant dough-face will election of Mr. Van Buren, that arch enemy of eringe and falter, and yield as usual; - and last, human liberty, they dare not encounter the resthough not least, the scattered band of the rout- ponsibility of such treatment to the rights of the ad democrats, will seek some rallying point .slave, and the interests of the free. This reflect for the Presidency and vice Presidency, are The chain of government patronage, which tion might perhaps modify the tone of their de- either subservient to Slavery or actual Slavebound them together, having been broken into a nunciation, and be some inducement for them to holders; and all of them have expressed their thousand fragments-these would then think, launch their thunders upon the encours of the utter hostility to the present Anti-Slavery moveand feel, and act, as men, and would rally at the slave, rather than reserve so large a volley of it call of Liberty, like men awaking from the spell for the friends of emancipation.

I have no sympathy with those whig abolitionists, or those whigs, who discover an emiswill then be torn up from their profoundest sary of loco-focoism in every friend of independepths, and scatter to their original elements, - dent nominations. Those noble souls have fought too long and suffered too much, in the affinities, "bone to his bone," - and a half cen- sacred cause of human freedom, to sell themselves to be the miserable tools of a desperate such thunder storm will be needed to clear the party. For shame! Let us confide in each other, and though we do not view every measure with the like complacency, let us each in his own way, charge upon the common enemy whenever we find a chance to make our blows effec-

My counsel to the abolitronists is, fand let it to smite the democratic party hip and thigh; and tionists who show a disposition to treat the

Those democrats, about the election season, get a pe culiarly vivid glance at the sublime excellencies of ind pendent moral action. But, enraptured as they are with t, I have never yet known one of them who showed the slightest disposition to realize in his own person its excellencies. Though it seems to them a "a fruit good for food, and to be desired to make one wise," vet it is to them forbidden fruit indeed. These men flatter to destroy. Have they any regard for the slave? Then why do they support that minion of tyranny Martin Van Bu-ren? Why have they expelled from their ranks the only nan among them who had the independence of soul to stand for liberty in the midst of that assembly of traitors to human rights-the United States Senate? men really desirous that the abolitionists should form a third party? If they are, it is because they believe that by so doing they can separate you from their great enemy party, and rush with the mass of the nation, to the Whigs, and destroy you both. Away with them, they can give no counsels which you can safely follow, But it is said we must do right, regardless of until they have repented in dust and ashes for their base self implicitly in the folds of either party. So far as you have aught to do with either of the parties, go with them

EDWARD WADE.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist. DEAR SIR .- If any one should suppose that the re-

the whig party, or for General Harrison, or that I expect any personal advantage from a change of administration, he will be greatly deceived. I have been an attentive oberver of political events for nearly half a century. I have never shaped my political course for popular favor, or to share in the "spoils." I never worship or follow a party or a candidate for its sake or his sake. Few men in the community have shared less in the popular me ments of the present crisis.

More than this, I have declared, publicly, that I con-

sider the anti-slavery cause of more importance than any other political point at issue; and I have endeavored to promote it to the best of my ability. My pen—my services in every practicable way—I have endeavored to de-Why, then, do I not sustain the political novements of my anti-slavery friends? My reasons are-1. As I have already said, I think them impolitic, and ubversive rather than subservient to the cause.

2. Because I think these movements, under existing circumstances, intrinsically improper. A chief magistrate is to be elected for our whole Union. This Union embraces manifold legitimate interests. No one interest. however important, has a right to dictate for all others. Into what a multiplicity of fractions might not such a course divide us, and to what end? Confusion and anprocuring an anti-slavery chief magistrate. Now, while the great mass believe slavery to be wrong, they do not we immediate abolition to be right. And this, ten years ago, was the almost universal opinion. The preent anti-slavery movement is of very recent date. Most of its promoters, a very few years ago, believed, felt, and acted, or failed to act, as others now act or fail to act. The progress of the anti-slavery cause has been great and rapid. It was beginning to be much respected when this centrifugal tendency of political action, or non-action, carrying out those principles, and does by no began to operate. But when, being but a small fraction means solve the question, which is the right in comparison, the anti-slavery men attempted to control proportion to the number of dollars issued for the election of a chief magistrate, they took a course not only impolitic but improper.

There is nothing by which the minds of men are more effectively deluded than by partyism. It casts false lights and false colorings over every thing. No cause, however sacred in itself, necessarily divests its advocates of this pernicious influence. There may, for aught I know, be s warm party zeal and sectarian idolatry among professed anti-sectarians and no-party men, as in any professed party organization under heaven. This feeling may be getting hold of our anti-slavery friends. They may have come to think themselves the very abstract or epitome of worth, principle, and patriotism in the country. Nothing is much more common than to mistake means for ends. This is a most monstrous evil, both in church and state. Governments were instituted for the good of their respective communities; but the governors have assumed that they were instituted for the good of themselves. THE SPOILS BELONG TO THEM! It is to put down such assumptions by our present rulers, that the people of this land are now struggling. Political anti-slavery men would without such charter. Like rum or wh seem disposed to interpose and say—"Hold! we are the people to rule in political reforms. You must go under our banners, or we will defeat you if we can." It is not decorous for any fraction, however pure, to assume the two great parties now, must come to us, to give us the majority, before we can enforce our principles by law. How these are to be most steating by law. How these are to be most steating by law. and partizan democracy in America. In the very process of success, it draws into its vortex whole masses of venal and servile hypocrisy and pretension, till it becomes the very centre and sink of corruption. What, then, is the mission of abolitionism? To enlighten the public mind to teach men the true character, tendencies, and bearings of slavery—to awaken the love of genuine freedom, that we may carry out the principles of '76. The mission of abolitionism is not to rule the nation, but to stir it to say others. A mong all, there seems to be a slight an all-important duty. It is not the lump, but the yeast that should leaven it. The anti-slavery cause is a be volent enterprise of the highest order. But it suffers, as all other good causes have suffered—from the vagaries of its advocates. The exactions of *I and we* have done infinite mischief in enterprises of benevolence. We forbade as abolitionists, inay rightfully disagree; and let him, because he followeth not us, was an early expres-

es—not properly adhered to, I admit; still they are the ciples cherished in the hearts of million

Were the advocat y their appropriate work he cause than it could

truth that nobody would feel inclined to dispute or be offended at. We certainly are not informed that an other body of men in the country at this time are even professing to do any thing for the slave's interests; so that our remark can scarcely be thought illiberal. - ED. PHIL.

For the Philanthropist ABOLITIONISTS OF MOUNT VERNOY.

Mount Vernon, Augt. 25th, 1840. Dr. Bailey,-Sir, I send you for publication he following Resolutions, past at the Knox Co instant.

1st. Resolved. That it becomes abolitionists be as unwavering and decided in favor of liberty and truth, as the slave holders are in behalf of oppression and wrong.

2nd. Resolved. That owing to the fact, that the candidates of both the great political parties ments; it is not consistent for abolitionist to east their votes for either Van Buren and Johnson or Harrison and Tyler.

The first resolution passed unanimously. The second met with a warm debate, but passed by a vote of 21 yeas to 19 nays-a large number not voting at all.

I. J. STONE. Sec.

Brother Bailey,-The above is a pretty fair statement of our recent quarterly meeting. But com conversation with several since the meeting, I am persuaded that many who voted against the resolution will nevertheless act in accordance with its spirit. The friends of the cause in this region are generally in favor of a third party. And expect you will make out an Electorial ticket at your convention. Yours as ever.

E. WEED.

THE BANK ARGUMENT. For the Philanthropist

Lloydsville, Sept. 30th, 1840.

DR. BAILEY:-Our excellent friend, the Rev John Rankin in his letter of August 27th, contends, we may vote for General Harrison, among other reasons, because: "This country is too ex tended for a mere specie currency." 1 incline to this last opinion myself, though, as a moral man, I could not sacrifice, liberty for money; but if our friend is, as he seems to be, n favor of chartering another company, similar to that which discounted notes under the name among the things that were." "Gen. Harriof the Bank of the U. States, I confess I cannot agree with him. The advantages of bank paper are not questioned. For a more distinct nderstanding I will state them.

1st. Paper money saves to the country the year of the coins instead of which it is used ---On our \$70,000,000 of specie in the U. States, were it all in use, the loss by wear would vary by different estimates, but would not be less than \$150,000. per annum.

2nd. Paper money saves to the country, money lost by individuals. If A. loses ten silver lanthropist here, so entirely approved of the places where they are not to be found, it is a loss o the country as well as to him, but if he loses a paper ten dollar bill, the specie on which is based, is still in the country, and what the ritizen has lost the banker gains.

3d. Paper money from its lightness, saves laor as turnpikes and railroads do, by being more 4th. Paper money issued by banks of dis-

ount, gives facilities to individuals of industry nd moderate wealth to go into business. 5th. The last advantage gives a competition of purchasers which, independent of the increase of the circulating medium, adds a frac ion to the value of our marketable productions there are any other advantages to be derived om banking, I am either ignorant of the facts

or cannot now call them to mind. All these, important as I regard them, weigh little in my mind against a single objection to ompany banks, whether chartered by the U States, or by individual States. Charters are granted to companies for their benefit. The chartered companies have all the collateral advantages from their banks which other citizens have, and above this, they lend three or more dollars for one. The government which was erected equally for the benefit of all enables some to live with less industry and care than others. To the extent that this is true, the government establishes a part of that which consti tutes slavery. The injustice is in exact proportion to the increased advantages given to the company over the rest of the community, and this is, deducting the expenses and losses, in

Many seem to have an indefinite idea of the ources of wealth. They forget that wealth flows only from labor and productive skill, and that by the laws of nature all beside is equally every man's. There is a high virtue in preser ing the labor of our hands, but mere frugality makes nothing. Every man is furnished with the equal pair of hands, and in proportion as any one enjoys more of the common welfare, than he personally contributes to it, others must overlabor; and this over-labor, no odds how it is compelled, is part of that whole which is slavery. A bank charter is a privilege to persons who have always money, (those who have none have of course no use for such a privilege,) would without such charter. Like rum or whis key the banking system, in the shape of chartered companies, may infuse into the body politic an unusual activity for a time, but that in end much harm must be done, seems to me

clearly demonstrable. 1st. From an almost infallible experience. We have had two national banks. During their existence there was considerable of what is called good times, but at their closing it has been learly felt that their death grasp was on much of the property of the land. Even now, a strong, or rather much used argument in favor of banks is, that if they are discontinued it will take much of the property of the people, to settle with these chartered companies. But if practice had not shown this result, theory would .-Banks not only lend three dollars for one, but they charge compound interest. If bank char-

ARE ALL that are doing any thing for the slave's interests.* The principles of freedom are our national principles of freedom are our national principles. The principles of freedom are our national principles of freedom are our national principles. king into the hands of bankers, and that at the losing up, there must be great difficulty in satthe policy of the man who renews his strength a little bit of paper can so easily settle the matand spirit by another grog.

Mr. Kankin satisfies a protective tariff. If he knows it not, let him look into some southern paper, "Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the tariff known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention."-Letter to Berrien.

The multiplication of paper dollars, of course, gives an increased cost to every article of Amercan manufacture. This increased nominal cost enables the foreign manufaturer, who may take his pay in gold and silver, to furnish our markets at great advantage. Indeed nothing can factories, than large issues of bank paper with-

out protective tariff. I have only to add, that if we are to have pa per money, the constitution should be amended equally to every person. The proceeds of the sales of public lands would give us the capital stock, aided by the revenues of the government. No increase of national wealth could tempt me to adopt a system, which must produce individ- tucky, and Mr. Tyler of Virginia, have been ual inequality. I should see palaces and rail- busy in teaching the people of Ohio how to vote. roads and canals without pleasure, if I must at We need not wonder at this. These gentlemen, the same time behold hunger, nakedness and moral and physical depravation; and it would make no odds, whether the unfortunate beings were called slaves or paid laborers.

For man, yours,

P. S. Returning from Hamilton, I debated with Mr. Robinson at Washington, each of us slaveholding neighbors must not blame us, if we making two discourses of an hour each, and lectured at Springboro, Centre and Wilmington .-Since my return I have lectured at Belmont. A thens and Georgetown. At Athens and Georgetown I had opposition. We had a very fair sample of all I have since heard on the side of whigh abolitionists at Hamilton. A better argument than any of them, I have heard from Mr. Coven in a debate with Parish. They are our candidates for Congress. It is that he who has jack-knife without a blade and a horse spavined in every knee may trade on sight unseen with any body, and so we cannot be worsted in turning out Van Buren. To those who are determined to be out of the pot, if they should get into the fire, this argument is very conclusive. heard John Tyler yesterday. He is a fair see. speaker and claims not to have altered his course since he sustained Jackson. I think he proved it. He said: "Some of you have been in favor of a tariff for protection and of internal improve ments by the general government, but these are son's Carthage speech will give him 50,000 votes in the South and his opinions on that subject are the same as mine,'

For the Philanthropist. Short Creek, Sept. 18th. 1840.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir .-- I observed in your paper some time since, that a writer from this place had informed yon, that the subscribers to the Philancourse you were n probably decline taking the paper on that ac

This brief notice of us was certainly calculalated to convey the idea (though by no means intentionally) that we were generally in favor of separate political organization, (this being the prominent question discussed for some time in ly? he Philanthropist,) whereas the reverse is the fact. I have been a member of the George town A. S. S. ever since it organization, and am perfectly acquainted with every member, and I do not know of more than one whose sentiments accord with the majority of the late convention at Hamilton. I know of none how ever who have lost confidence in the ability in tegrity and uprightness of the Editor. of the subscribers therefore will still continue to take the Philanthropist, notwithstanding they may disapprove strongly of some of the meas-

ures it advocates. Notwithstanding there are, perhaps, three undred or upwards of abolitionists in this county (Harrison) who had no representation in he convention, I question much if there are over twelve, if that many, who are in favor of separate organization.

Yours truly.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR. CINCINNATI,

Tuesday Morning, October, 13, 1840.

Our last week's paper contained one page mmunications against, and scarcely a column of ommunications in favor, of independent political of an introductory paragraph ction. It was not because we had not more of the latter class on file than of the former, but because we wished to avoid even the appearance of unfairness to those of our correspondents who are opposed to our course. This week we publish an article rather favoring our side of the question, which has been on hand since July. On the same page may be found a thorough-going whig letter from Mr. Wade of Cuyahoga, who before the Harrison excitement, we are informed, was a strong third party-man .-Mr. Nichols, it will be seen, in another column, comes out in opposition to the currency part of Mr. Rankin's argument. We are no more responsible for the sentiments of the one, than of

STATE ELECTIONS FOR OHIO.

The state election takes place to-day. Much xcitement provails. For the last few weeks, demagogues have been busy, parties have been abusing each other, the most grievous falsehoods have been propagated on both sides, and his party. nenacing speeches have been made, pointing to violence and bloodshed. A chivalrous orator rit on American character. As an election of the democratic stamp tells his hearers that before the stern glance of a single honest democrat titude, the watchings-out for tokens, the gnawa score of bank aristocrats will quail in dismay; ing anxiety about results, and the distracted, fe-

utterer of such nonsense ought to be hissed from the rostrums. Excited as the people are, they are ter. All that we have heard of these political

WORTHY OF REMARK.

the electioneering agents on whom the whig party has depended in the present contest in this part of the state, have been citizens of slaveholoperate more clearly to the overthrow of our ding states. Why the democrats have not imported more of this kind of aid, we know not; but we are very sure it is not from any special horror of slavery. As for the whig party in southo suit it, and the people should be the stock- ern Ohio, it seems to have put itself under slaveholders, in such form, as to give the advantages holding guidance. Messrs. Christie, Farrar and Snethen of Louisiana; Messrs, Metcalfe, and Morehead, and Smith, and Chambers, and Graves, and Wickliffe and Southgate of Kenfreed from the necessity of toil, living on the unpaid labor of others, generously devote their time to the study of politics, that they may be qualified doubtless to instruct the working men of Ohio, whom it were presumption to suppose capable of governing themselves. After this our should attempt to cancel the high obligation under which they have laid us, by sending a few anti-slavery orators into their borders, to reform their sentiments about slavery. Let us henceforth hear less about "foreign interference" than heretofore. But, do these slaveholders come here for nothing? Would they take all this trouble for a man whom they had not reason to believe committed to the support of their "peculiar institution?" And what a claim too it will give them on the whig party should it triumph! Gratitude for these slaveholding favors, we fear, will work badly for abolitionists. We shall

It is remarkable, how much mere partuism has had to do with the pro-slavery policy of our state. It is now a matter well understood, that the democrats in the legislature were forward in passing the Black Law because they thought by their zeal to raise democratic stock in Kentucky. A leading democratic member of that notorious legislature, one who voted for the Black Bill, and on all occasions has shown himself officious in pro-slavery works, swore lustily on the receipt of the news from Kentucky that the state had gone so decidedly against his party .-He would not care a pin, if the Black law wore repealed. He hoped a motion to that effect would be made the next legislature; he would support it.

Will it answer for the whigs, after so many fayors, to do any thing to the detriment of the peculiar "property" of their slaveholding brethren-to show themselves more hostile than the demoerats, who have had so little reason to be friend-

We shall know in a few months.

POSTPONEMENT, IMPOLITIC AND

We lately received an invitation from ammittee of arrangements, to attend the state onventions, to be held at Worcester and Springfield. Massachusetts, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of the present month; or, in the event of our writing. The communication not specifying the particular object of the conventions, we took it for granted that they were chiefly political in their character, and accordingly addressed them a letter on the political bearings of abolition. We have since learned, however, that they were to be of a more general character, it being designed to have a general consideration of all the subjects which now particularly concern abolitionists. As we are anxious, before the presidential election to present to our readers certain views embodied in that letter, and as time will not allow us to await the report of the proceedings of the conventions, the chairman of the committee to whom we addressed the letter, will excuse us if we now publish the whole of it in our paper, with the exception

It may be proper to state, that we have made some slight alterations occasionally in its phraseology, and a few additions to it.

The present crisis is full of peril to the integrity of abolitionists. Hitherto the opposition we have encountered, has served to fire our zeal and confirm our principles. The generous indignation naturally awakened by lawless violence, has only given a sterner tone to our demands, a more uncompromising character to our integrity. But, a more formidable foe now assails us. Party-spirit, with its selfishness and prejudice and noisy passion and wily arts, threatens to quench that genial enthusiasm which so long has been the unfailing source of anti-slavery action. The man who once made the slave's interests his own, and felt in his mind and heart the ennobling influence of great principles, now centres all his thoughts on the nuccess of a favorite candidate, and stoops to become an actor in the most vulgar pageants of

We all know the baleful effects of party-spidraws nigh, what with the tumults of the mul-

us, then is it true that figures, when properly have heard within a week, precisely such special God himself is almost forgotten. Never have I worked, may lie. Figures will show, as exper- es in one evening. This is all ridiculous; the mourned more over the lamentable influences of such a spirit, than during the present political canvass in the West. In many parts of this isfying their demands. To renew them is like not quite silly enough to resort to blows, when state our lecturers can find no audiences. Some have already resigned their commissions. Abolitionists in some places will not attend antigs, has only served to convince us, that slavery meetings, lest something should be said great questions are not required to excite great or done detrimental to the interests of their parmultitudes, and that Americans politics are fast ty. * Men, who hitherto, for the redempbecoming flat and cotemptible for the want of tion of the slave, have fraternally united with the agitation of some great fundamental princi- others of opposite political views, are now found indulging the mest rancorous feelings towards their former associates. Some, who till ndw were conspicuous for their anti-slavery It is a fact worthy of notice, that nearly all zeal, are seen uniting with infamated partisans to beg speeches from such men as Henry Clay: who, not content with daily robbing scores of human beings of their wages, but a little while since directed the energies of his powerful mind to crush the cause of the bleeding slave .-Three fourths of the abolitionists of Ohio, I fear, will dishonor their professions, by voting for a ticket pledged to support the curse they abhor-

Can it be possible that all these men are dishonest? I cannot believe it. Having neglected in their cooler moments to consider the responsibility incurred in the act of voting, they have made up their minds to support a slavery-ticket. in the midst of party-excitement, when no object is seen in its true light; excusing the decision by pleading the necessity of remedying the other evils under which, it is alleged, the country is suffering.

The field of battle is not favorable to sober thought. The din and dust of conflict will not allow of clear vision or correct judgment .--Men, engaged in an electioneering campaign, naturally magnify the evils against which they war. The hopes of each party for success depend on the amount of excitement it can preduce. Hence, where no great principles are really involved, in the absence of the deep excitement they alone can create, caricatures, dark suspicions, perverse logic, palpable falsehood are resorted to, till the leaders themselves almost, and the multitude quite, believe the monstrous absurdities that are broached.

Terrible, doubtless, were the forebodings of the democrat, when John Adams succeeded Washington. A monarchy, an order of nobility, the overthrow of the people's rights, were results he plainly foresaw. But, the administration of Mr. Adams rather hastened than retarded the march of democracy; &, at the end of four years, he gave place to Thomas Jefferson. The canvass which terminated in his election. we doubt not, was as exciting as the present one. The federalist thought that the defeat of his party would prove the destruction of the country. Democracy was anarchy. No hope would remain for enlightened liberty under democratic rule. Even when the contest was over, and on every side the evidences of a tolerable government looked him in the face, still his faith was too strong for facts; the country was ruined, and he knew it. Every succeeing election till Mr. Monroe's term, was o course the pivot on which turned the salvation of the country; each party very naturally thinking itself the repository of the saving power .-Every election from his administration to this period, has been signalized as the critical one. the one which was to decide the fate of the nation. The usual watch-words of party have been sounded out in tones so alarming, that a stranger unfamiliar with our customs, could hardly resist the conviction that the Union was on the point of dissolution. "This measure will ruin the country; its commerce will be prostrated; its industry paralysed." "If that policy succeed, the liberties of the people will be being unable to attend, to furnish our views in gone; they will become the victims of cupidity: stock-jobbers will own them; the independence of the government will sink under foreign influence."

Notwithstanding all this, from the establishment of the Union till now, population has gone on steadily increasing, in the same ratio amidst all vicissitudes; wealth has been accumulated with unexampled rapidity; commerce. internal and external, has flourished beyond all calculation; and, so far as the action of the federal government, apart from the influence of the Siave Power, is concerned, the people now are just as free, and as firmly secured in the enjoyment of their liberties, as at any former pe-

It is not denied that government, at different times, may have exerted a pernicious influence on various interests of the country, and occasioned much disorder in the operations of trade; but the mischiefs from this source have certainly not impaired the vitality of the nation: its vast business energies have overleaped all obstacles, and, despite all revulsions, borne its steadily onward in a career of rapid prosperity. We have been accustomed to ascribe to much to the action of government. It seems tome that a large majority of the evils that afflict the country, is to be traced to other sources; and that the goods we enjoy are for the most part independent of the policy of this or that administration. Our prosperity, under providence, has mainly depended on the enterprise, industry and economy, necessarily called into life under a system, which secures to labor its just reward; on exemption from oppressive taxation; and on the fact, that we have a soil of almost boundless extent, infinite variety, andwonderful fertility.

With such facts before us, is it any wonder that some of us should question the statements of partisans in the present political canvass, and feel comparatively unmoved amidst the terrible evils which now beset us and threaten to grind

us to powder? It may be said that the present contest is mark. ed by peculiar features; the worst representations of the politicians here can hardly exceed

very ticket. I am no partisan, pect to be listened to patiently by partisans, But, I claim the attention of the moderate and unprejudiced.

ted with it, a national bank, and the collection, cal question of slavery. custody and disbursement of the public revenue, is the great question with the two parties, the history of the country, the discussions in the whig and democratic parties, briefly exhibit the the appointment of its own creatures. newspapers, and the speeches and movements of evils inflicted on this nation by the Slave-Pow-Congress for the last ten years clearly demon- er.

The democratic party is charged with an abandonment of the currency-with giving it up millions of dollars; from its very constitution, to the people to be regulated at their discretion-The opposition insists that the federal government should control this matter-on it devolves a power, it is evident, must be a hundred-fold the duty of giving to the country a sound cur- more dangerous to the liberties of the people of rency. The former, in the prosecution of its the U. States, their trade and labor, and the policy, has put down the United States' bank, independence of their government, than either a obtained the passage of a law creating a subtreasury, and, through its head, declared war ited means of mischief, the last is already, and charged with no other offence, than that of dewould overthrow the dominant party, not surely vy responsibilities to the people. But, the Slave-man. the system of state-bank deposites, but to charter a new national bank.

establish a national bank, which, in the estima-

Overtrading from excessive issues: Fluctuations in the currency:

Impairment of the purity of our elections: Interference with the independent action of government:

The design then of the whig party is, to re-

Corruption of our public men:

Subjection to foreign influence: Encroachments on the equal rights of the peo-

Employment of the public revenues in private

speculation: Undue influence over the property and busi ness of the country by a vast money-power, &c. On the other hand, the evils charged by the

whigs on the present administration, are, A disordered currency:

Inequality in the exchanges: Loss of confidence in the business commu-

The establishment of a system, which must invest the president with an alarming increase of power, paralyze industry, damage commerce, and work corruption throughout the body pol-

Such, we repeat, is the real subject in dispute: such are the evils which each party charges on the policy of the other. Other and which had established perpetual sla ry. weighty accusations are preferred, chiefly, as it seems to me, with a view to effect.

For example, it is alleged against the whigs, that they are federalists, aristocrats, enemies of the laboring classes, supporters of oppressive monopolies, seeking power simply that they may legislate for the benefit of the monied classes. In their turn, they charge the democrats, with a settled hostility to the rights of property; with a among us an alarming insensibility to the claims determination on the part of their leader to usup of justice and the vital principles of good governpower, to establish a standing army, and unite the purse and the sword for sinister purposes. Such is the blind bigotry of partisans on both profession. Or should he scruple to believe all demands the price of its patronage. the whig says of his antagonist, he is forthwith disguise, if not profession. Having never bedesigns of each. I can see a radical difference nation. between them on the subject of the currency, but no satisfactory proof has yet been presented to my mind, that either party deliberately designs to enslave the country-that the whigs are the enemies of the working classes, or that the democratic executive aspires to make himself a

uespot. The evils then we must consiser, are those which are connected with the different policies of the two parties respecting the great question of the currency.

In regard to a national bank, let us concede that its tendencies would be such as its opponent alleges. Still even he will not deny, that in all likelihood they would be very slowly developed. so that for a long period there might coexist with such an institution a high state of prosperity, and comparative exemption from the evils mentioned. Such, he will admit, was the fact in the case of the United States' bank. 'The inference I would draw from this is, that the question in regard to such an institution is not so urgent. that other questions for a time may not properly take precedence of it-that, without vital injury to the interests of the republic, its settlement might be postponed for a considerable pe-

On the other hand, in relation to the sub-trea sury, while the whig urges that this policy will subject the merchant and traveller to inconvenience, lessen industry, and impair commerce, he will hardly contend that it will inflict a fatal wound on the business of the country, or that the enterprise of the American character will not surmount all obstacles from this source, as it uniformly has overcome all other difficulties. Neither will he pretend, that its effects will be of rapid devolopment. So slight is the connection of government generally with the faculties of trade, compared with that of other causes,

the truth. Let us examine this matter. Let us which are continually acting upon them, that it consider the evils the intended prevention or will probably be long ere its policy in this parredress of which is alleged in excuse for post-ticular be felt deeply or extensively.* As to aning action on the question of slavery-in the dangerous power the sub-treasury throws of the act of supporting a pro-sla- into the hands of the executive. I remark, that - and do not ex- there would be twenty-six sovereign states and nearly one-half certainly of the people of the

Union, to watch him. Should it be found on ous features of the slave system. experience that the power it confers is really so Is it not a fact, then, that the real subject in formidable, Americans are not so fond of a modispute between the two parties is the currency? nied tyranny, neither would they be so blind to I do not deny that other questions may be inci- their own interests, as not to rectify the evil. dentally involved; that others may be urged for The inference I would draw from this view is, effect; or that there are persons in both parties that there is no such pressing necessity of remwho contend for other objects. But, that the edying these evils immediately, as can warrant question concerning the currency, and as connect the postponement of the great moral and politi-

To make this clearly manifest, let us, as in

as a stupendous monopoly of twelve hundred intensely selfish, ruthlessly unjust, boundlessly ambitious, and completely irresponsible. Such bank or sub-treasury. For, with far more limwith a view to perpetuate its policy, or to adopt Power monopoly recognizes no higher authority, has no other law, than the unappealable will of the monopolists themselves.

By the Slave-Power I mean, however, not only the actual slaveholding community, but the tion of the democrat, would tend to such evils slaveholding spirit which, fostered by prejudice and interest, pervades the whole Union. Among will specify the following.

It holds a sixth part of our fellow countrymen. or nearly three millions of immortal beings, in abject and perpetual bondage, regarding them as absolute property, that may be bought, sold, mortgaged, willed, whipped, driven, worked

like the brute that perisheth. It has implicated the people of the United States universally in the guilt of aiding and abetting this monstrous crime; having secured a representation in Congress, based on such property, obtained a constitutional warrant for seizing its slaves wherever found within the limits of the Union, and engaged the whole power of the government, if necessary, to crush the rising

It has burthened the nation with the guilt of and the territory of Florida, and of tolerating state. the domestic slave-trade, the same in principle with the foreign slave-trade, which the government has denounced as piracy.

It has procured the sanction of the nation to the extension of the crime of slavery, by prevailing on it to admit into the Union, states

It tends constantly to degrade labor, by making it in one half the Union the badge of sla-

It has made our country a reproach in the eyes of the world, and impaired the influence of of war. our example as a free people.

It has corrupted our republicanism, and, more than any other single cause, induced

It has assumed to dispose of offices under the national government; filling them with the creasides, that should any one dissent from the wild tures of its will, punishing by exclusion or disaccusations of the democrat, he is at once set missal any who may have questioned its usurpdown as a bank man, a whig in disguise, if not ed prerogatives, and making base servility to its

It has thus given us nearly all our presidents denounced as a loco-foco, a Van Buren man in and vice presidents, and the speakers of the house of representatives, all of whom are comlonged to either party, however, I shall take the pelled, ere they are elected, to yield to it pledges liberty of believing 52 much as I see proper of of their friendship, and through whom it exerts the representations made of the doctrines and a controlling influence over the affairs of the

thas determined to a great extent the legislation of the country, regardless of the interests of free labor; at one time establishing a tariff, calculated, if not designed, to cripple the commerce of the free states; at another, apolishing it, at the hazard, if not with the intention, or breaking up their manufactories; passing laws, for the advantage of the slaveholder, to carry into effect a mere clause of compact in the constitution between the several states, and which confers no power of legislation on the federal government; excluding a portion of our countrymen from service in the militia, because of their

complexion, &c. &c. It has usurped power over the diplomacy of the nation; urging claims for compensation for slave-property, so called, in such a tone as to generate unfriendly feelings between two powerful nations; disgracing our country by pertinacions negociations for the reclamation of fugitive slaves; neglecting, as we have reason to believe, for fear of risking its peculiar interests, to urge with proper spirit the settlement of a painfully vexatious question, which involves a large portion of the territory of a free state; and subecting our commerce to no small disadvantages, by refusing, for no adequate reason, to recognize the independence of Hayti.

It has created offices in the South, which ar not demanded for any purposes of utility, and

are a dead weight upon the government. It has forced declarative resolutions in the Senate of the United States against the right of discussion on the subject of slavery.

It has sought to compel Congress to overthro the constitutional bulwarks of the free states, by guarantying to the slaveholder the right to hold his slaves within their limits.

* It is not so much the action of government that affects trade, so injuriously, as it is change in its action.

It has attempted to establish by law a censorship over the post office; and, failing in that, has systematically violated its sanctity without law. It now threatens an enactment, prohibiting the testimony of colored men in the courts martial of the United States, thus forcing the sanction of the nation to one of the most unjust and odi-

by jury to a certain class of persons in some of the free states; forbidding them to testify against a white man; imposing upon them the degrading necessity of proving their right to freedom; excluding them from the benefits of the common school system; and punishing citizens of the free states for extending aid or charity to slaves escaping from their masters.

It has dictated to free states whom they should

It has prescribed to some of these states, and emanded at their hands, the kind of laws ne-Under one view, this power may be regarded | cessary to uphold slavery.

It has, by fraud or violence, seized on the slave-state, and imprisoned or otherwiwise nal-treated them. It has repeatedly kidnapped free colored per-

ons, and sold them into remediless bondage. It has demanded from sovereign states at the north, the surrender of certain of their citizens, in order to be tried by slaveholding tribunals, against all banking institutions. The latter the first would be indirectly, placed under head claring slavery a sin against God and wrong to

> It has set a price on the heads of northern citizens, guiltless in the eve of the law to which they owed allegiance.

It has required from the free states, the pas sage of laws in the face of their own constitutions, to prevent their citizens from assembling together peaceably to discuss the subject of slaother evils with which it is justly chargeable, I very; and for the suppression of the liberty of the press.

> It has destroyed to a great degree freedom of thought and speech and action at the South. and at the North attempted to effect the same object by instigating mob-violence.

> It has in one instance murdered a minister o the gospel for no other reason, than that he dared to utter a freeman's voice against the abominations of slavery.

> It has passed laws in slave-states for the provisional seizure and sale as slaves, of a certain class of persons who, in some of the free states, are invested with all the rights of citizens.

It has abridged the right of locomotion in the persons of those, who are known as the open enemies of its power; visiting them with lawless punishment, should they be found on purposupporting slavery in the District of Columbia ses of lawful business or pleasure in a slave-

It has publicly whipped an innocent citizen of a free state, whose only crime was, that he had in his possession a few anti-slavery tracts.

It has created and kept up a war, which has drawn from the national treasury thirty millions

It maintains in our midst a vast population, a lien, discontented, ignorant and depraved, having every provocation that men can have, to create domestic convulsions in times of peace, and strengthen the armies of an invader in times

It has abrogated the right of petition. It has destroyed freedom of debate in Con-

It has insulted sovereign states, by prevailing on Congress to refuse reception to their resolutions on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to decline hearing or referring a protest of the sovereign state of Massachusetts against the admission of any slave-state into the

It has enslaved our politicians, emasculated our literature, fettered the press and gagged the

pulpit at the North. Such are some of the grievances inflicted by he Slave-Power on this nation. In full view of heir aggravated enormity, I, for one, hold myself excusable, if, in the question in dispute beween the two parties, I can see nothing that is not entirely insignificant when compared with them. I cannot bring myself to support a ticket pledged to uphold them, for the sake of procurng or preventing a national bank. It is said that opposition by voting will avail nothing: therefore we had better do what good we can to the other interests of the country. It is suffiant for me to know, that the people of the United States are committing a gross blunder in policy, and a flagrant violation of moral princiole, in sustaining the claim's of candidates bound and and foot by the Slave-Power. The best way to convince them of the fact is, for these who believe it, to refuse, by their alliance to anction such conduct, and by their vote to proest against it. What is wrong in them would he wrong in me. Believing them wrong, it remains for us to set them a right example and, by our acts, confirm our words. I cannot give my vote to Gen. Harrison or Martin Van Buren. without sustaining the whole of the avowed policy of one of them, by the undivided force and influence of my vote. But, as a part of the policy of each is, to support the evils I have named, I cannot vote for either, without dishonoring my country and sinning against God.

How the South understand it.

W. H. Burleigh relates the following amusing ircumstance which happened while he was

ravelling in a stage coach "A political discussion was soon under way, between Kentuckian on the one hand, and a "Buckeye" on the ther, which for a time seemed to bid fair to issue in an unfraternal strife between the combatants-till at length the "Buckeye," who was the more moderate of the two, withdrew from the contest, leaving his Kentucky neigh-bor, the last word and the threatened quarrel to himself, "Well," said the Kentuckian after brooding over the matter for a few moments, "there's this about it—if Harrison is elected, Harry Clay will have the entire control of him, and he is a true friend of the South-and if Van Buren is re-elected, Dick Johnson will be there to watch him, so that but little injury can result any how.' This very philosophical view of the subject seemed to s irritated feelings, and the matter was finally

MR. WADE'S LETTER.

Mr. Wade in 1838 was opposed to all political party-organizations, deeming them necessar rily corrupt and corrupting. Soon after the agitation of the third party-project, we are credibly informed, he became one of its strongest advocates. It was under this impression, that the Convention nominated him as an elector on the It has passed laws, denying the right of trial Liberty-ticket. His letter published to-day on our first and second pages, shows him to be a thorough-going, almost violent whig. Conceding that General Harrison is a worshipper in the temple of the bloody god of slavery, he yet deems it his duty to support him. Mr. Wade has totally changed his principles since 1838. "But, have not you changed?" Not our principles. We hold no principle now that we have not always held, since we have been an abolithe case of the respective modes of policy of the elect to office; and in some instances procured tionist. We have changed only in our views, at great political gatherings. A brother edrespecting the mode in which to carry out the principles. But, no man is to be blamed for changing, if his change be for the better. Unfortunately Mr. Wade's change is from good to bad. So we think. We shall now give porcitizens of a free state, dragged them into a tions of an article which he wrote as a report for our anniversary at Granville in 1838, and thus madly leaped from her sphere to particiwhich was published in the Philanthropist, No. 123.

"What party, in all its boundless devotion to the in terests of the "dear people," ever risked a single ballot in reforming the morals of the people, though such a reform would be of more value than all the benefits pretended to e conferred on them by all the demagogues of the teem gies to stop the tide of reform, when there was hope of increased popularity by the base performance? If the lands and homes of the poor Indian are to be taken, and he driven from his country and the graves of his fathers to gratify the rampant rapacity of a state or section o country, what party has not sold itself to do the guilt deed?—(no exception to these sweeping charges in favor of the whig party, friend Wade?)—If a low and despicable prejudice against the colored race demand that they be removed from the land of their birth-from the light of civilization, and the way of salvation by a crucified Redeemer, to a land of ignorance and superstition—a land of pestilence and death, what party has interposed to to save them? If popularity is to be gained by suppressing the liberty of speech and of the press, and l lering the advocates of universal liberty, where is the po litical party on whose skirts the blood of the victim is not sprinkled? What party has ever stood forth to plead the ause of the poor and the oppressed, or has risked its popularity in defence of those who had no political power

give in return? Alas! this not the sphere of party. "Finally, where is the party which is not the pander lowest vices, the most grovelling prejudices, or the grossest ignorance of the people!—(why, the whig party existed in 1838, didn't it?)—To win the people for itself, and to impair their confidence in the hated rival is the daily employment of every party; in the sweat of this labor it cats its daily bread. This is the warfare of its pilgrimage, and the weapons of this warfare are slan

ler and denunciation."

If this be a true likeness of our organized parties (and who can gainsay it,) how ought we as abolition pray to be delivered from the "body of this death." "These are our views of the organized political parties of our country at this time, and the important inquiry

comes up, How ought abolitionists to act as citizens, and friends to universal liberty, in view of such unquestioned "There are but three courses for us to pursue: To ad

here to the present parties, according to our individual preference;—to organize ourselves into a distinct party; preference;—to organize ourselves into a distinct party;
—or to withdraw from all party attachments, and to give our suffrages only to such friends of human rights, as we may discover from their willingness to disclose to us their "We see no good to result from an adherence to the

those who confer on them political power. A subject of the autocrat of Russia, or a slave of the Sultan, is, equally with the enlightened citizen, embraced in the folds of heir ample charity. But more, our abolitionism is a vain thing, A RANK WEED OF HYPOCRIST, if it demands no THE SUFFERINGS OF THE FETTERED SLAVE.—(What paranties from General Harrison and John Tyler, friend Wade!)—This breaking up of party-connections will no doubt be to many 'as the giving up of the ghost,' but reason and revelation teach us, that it is better to do righteousness, however painful, than enjoy the pleasures sin for a season. And, let every abolitionist rememb that to trample on the right of petitions, and to set at naught the liberty of speech and the press, is trespassi against American liberty—whether the deed be done a Webster, a Clay, a Van Buren, or a Harrison;—ar whether it be done by openly attacking or by basely shrinking from their defence in the hour of peril: let him rethe less because his fetters are rivetted by the open violence of the one, or the CRAFTY JESUITISM OF ANOTHER OF THESE CANDIDATES for popular

Mr. Wade then goes into a brief argument a gainst a third political organization, in which he expresses himself in very strong terms, and then

preferences, and are not to organize a distinct political party, there remains for us but one course, and that is to withdraw from all parties, and to sustain NO MAN FOR PRESIDENT of the United States, or for Governor of the State, or for Congress, or for the General Assembly, who is not willing to PLEDGE HIMSELF IN PRACTICE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DE-CLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—(Has your andidate done so, Mr. Wade? No-he is a worshipper the temple of the bloody god of slavery-so you con

"The justice and wisdom of this course are obvious. party is supremely selfish, and consequently cowardly; it will risk nothing because it dares not. A band of men therefore, like the abolitioalsts, attached to no party, pledged to no candidate, will hold the balance of power beeen contending factions." "There is another course which abolitionists may follow:

and that is, to take no part in elections; but that would b burying their talent in the earth, and surely no friend of the suffering, bleeding slrve, will dare answer such a charge to his God or his conscience."

"What to us is the elevation of any man to office, only as Harrison, is quite amusing. LIBERTY AND JUSTICE HAVE GAINED FRIENDS? ave we to do with men. high in favor and power, only as the instruments of emancipating, the poor, down-trodden, degraded slave, of this land of liberty. Away then with man-worship from the hearts of abolitionists. (Amen!) Though a man may be right on the tariff, the currency, or on any and event point of mere political expediency, yet, if he be wrong on the great question of human Liberty, HE IS UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE IN ANY THING. Such a man has no principle, n God but selfishness. Some may indulge the fond hop that our great men—our Websters, Clays, Van Burens and Harrisons, when they understand our principles, will co-incide and act with us. But, how long must the friends of the slave, indulge great men in their ignorance of the clearest principles of humanity? Are great men privileged to be ignorant of mere elementary truths? Is their ignorance of the truth, that the swarthy African is a man, and as such entitled to the same protection of just and equal laws, as their noble selves, to be winked at be cause they are great men? But, if these men know the ving still disregard them, will their great ness sanctify their iniquity in the eyes of abolitionists But, if they do not know these truths, in what respect are they great men, but in the greatness of their stupidity
"Brethren in the glorious cause of human rights, the liberties of mankind have been offered by hecatom! to garge the rapacity of greatmen. Let the about the United States show to the world, that Amount ited States show, to the world, that American libe y is not deposited for safe keeping in the hands of our great men, but that it burns an unquenchable fire, in the hearts of an intelligent, a virtuous and an independent

ing resolution, "Resolved, That as abolitionists, we will not organize purselves into a political party, nor will we give counter nance to any such organization, let it come from what quarter it may, nor will we lend ourselves to subscree the

designs of any organized political party, but that we will WITHHOLD OUR SUFFRAGES FROM ANY

Such were Mr. Wade's sentiments in 1838. We think he will yet be sorry for his letter of 1840. What is to be gained to the cause of human rights by wholesale abuse of one party, and unfair attempts to excuse the other? Prominent advocates of abolition ought to maintain an attitude of impartiality, and not sink the philan-

WOMEN IN INDIANA.

thropist in the partisan.

We have seen in the newspapers lately several notices of the presence and doings of ladies itor seems to be in raptures at the enthusiasm displayed by our dear country women, in favor of Harrison and reform. No political or religious paper, that we know of, has made any strictures on this kind of female action. None gives any indications of grief that woman has from the time when the abolition cry was first heard, the quiet, becoming action of woman in behalf of the slave, has been the butt of ridicule, a standing topic for censure, with those papers may exert upon the coming administration—the Aboliwhich now connive at or encourage the partici-What man of correct principle and taste, will now about to report, than for the banner-andbadge mania which is leading some of our fair ladies to mix themselves up in the sweaty, steamy, seething, noisy, drinking melanges of party!

For the Philanthropist. Female Anti-Slavery Society in Indiana. Economy, Wayne Co., Ia.

Pursuant to notice, a respectable number of the females of this village assembled at the house of Charles Osborne, on the 27th of 8Mo., (August) 1840, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Female Anti-Slavery Society. The meetg was called to order by Hannah M. Spillard On motion Lucinda Swain was called to the chair, and

Hannah M. Spillard appointed secretary pro. tem. When the object of the meeting was explained from the Chair: on motion of Cynthia Osborne, it was unaimously, Resolved, That Slavery is repugnant to justice, human-

ity, and sound policy and to the that we proceed to form ourselves into an Anti-Slavery ciety, to be known by the name of the Economy Wayne County Female Anti-Slavery Society. On motion, Resolved, That a committee of

appointed to draft and report a constitution for the govrnment of this Society.
On motion, Resolved, That Rachel Thornburgh, Hannah Osborne, and Hannah M. Spillard, be appointed said

Resolved, That this Society adopt such parts of the Constitution of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society, as may be applicable to the condition of the Economy Wayne Co. Female Anti-Slavery Society. The committee appointed to prepare, draft and report a

Constitution for the governmet of this Society, respectfully submit the following Preamble and Constitution PREANBLE. Whereas, we have incontrovertible evidence that Slaparties of the day. By so doing, we hold no motive for the reformation; we but constitute another ingredient violation of the law of God, and repugnant to and submale in this our beloved country, to raise her warning voice against this wholesale, sys inties for our own liberty, and NO REGARD FOR as mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, we can no longer look down on this system of horrible, cruel and re-lentless bondage under which near three millions of our fellow-citizens (for such they are by the laws of Nature and the Declaration of Independence,) are at this time held in a Christian land, and in innumerable instances by prosors of our holy religion in these United States .therefore believe that we would fail to discharge our duty to God, to our country, the oppressor, (whom may the Lord enlighten,) the oppressed, and the world at large, if we did not resolve to do all that may be in our power, in a lawful and peaceful manner, to bring about the extinction of slavery, in our country. Therefore, most firmy relying on Divine aid in the accomplishment of our biects, we hereby identify ourselves with the Anti-Sla

very cause, and pledge oursevles to the world, and each

other, from henceforth to cast in our mite both of spiritual

and temporal things for this object, until such time that this our guilty nation may be induced to "undo the heavy orden, break every yoke and let the oppressed go free. "Oh! if to Afric's sable race. A fearful debt we justly owe, If Heaven's dread book record the trace Of every deed and thought-below And if for them the Christian prayer Implores of God to guide and sa Then let these helpless suppliants share From Mercy's store the mite they crave: Touch deep for them the pitying bro

Bid bounty's stream flow warm and free

For who can tell, among the blest, How sweet their Harps of Praise may be?" [It is not necessary to publish the Constitution. Th wing officers were chosen. Lucinda Swain, president; Hannah Osborne, vice-president; Hannah M. Spillard, cor. sec.; Cynthia Osborne, rec. sec.; Abigail Ropham, treasurer. Damaris Locke, Rachael Thornburgh,

CHIVALRY.

In self-praise some of our southern brethren an certainly exceed all the two legged vanities that strut the earth. The following from speech of Mr. Legare, an advocate of Gen

"Mr. L. closed his remarks by adverting to the sub

ject of abolition, and expressed his astonishment that appeals upon this subject should be made to the people of the slave holding States, such as had been recently wit nessed. It was humiliating and degrading that they, the sons of the South, of whom it was said by Edmund Burke, that from the peculiar structure of their society their perception of the principles and blessings of fre dom were more acute and intense, and their chivalrous letermination to maintain it, under all circumstances, was necessarily more lofty and unbending than any other peo political bucksters of the day, that they must look to the Executive veto for the protection of their rights, growing out of slavery, rather than to their own right arms and I am amazed, said, Mr. L., that any son ample means! of this section of the Union, of the ever gallant and chiv alrous South, can utter such a servile sentiment without blistering his degraded lips! What! we, the descen dants of Revolutionary sires-we, whose impress is so strongly stamped upon the Constitution of our countrywhose influence has ever been so strongly felt in all governmental action under that Constitution, and who have been known every where as a people knowing our rights must look to a partizan President, the head of a corrept | cd speakers from other States are expected to be present, the protection of our rights and property, if not for existence itself! Monstrous! The South hold their rights by another tenure than the President's veto, and will herself defend them by other and far surer means. She rests pon herself-the invincibility of her sons, for that which A Federal President can neither give nor take away,— Away, then, with this vaunted but hollow and serf-like humbag of the veto! Rely on your own arms for safety, and mistrust all who would delude you into the behef that protection, if it ever be wanted, can be derived from any other source."—Richmond Whig.

REV. A. W. ELLIOTT.

CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE KNOWN TO BE INIMICAL TO THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF
SLAVERY, by those having constitutional power so to
do, and will give our suffrages to none but such men as
have the independence to answer such questions, as our
friends may put to them ton-hing their views on American in an article of too great length for us to copy, but we do friends may put to them touching their views on Amerinot see that he has not see that he has material altered the appearance of the natter. It is too clear to be mistaken; that the Van Buren party has taken great pains to forward the third party, and rely much upon it for success against the Whige, and the third party men may yet see that they have played into wrong hands .- Hamilton Intellige

> Our communication did not alter "the appearance of the matter" materially, except that it contradicted almost every statement made by the reverend gentleman. The editor of the Intelligencer does little credit to his own candor or Mr. Elliott's character, by refusing to give his readers both reports of the Convention, when he knows that they are antipodes on almost every point.

"THE INFLUENCE BEHIND THE THRONE."

Slaveholders calculate no little upon the influence of Henry Clay, the great abolition-queller, in strengthening the hands of General Harrison should he be elected. An able writer, addressing a letter to George McDuffie, thus enpate in the strife of the political arena. But, larges upon what the South may expect from this source.

"There is another and a greater question, upon which there could be no doubt, that the South will be satisfied with any influence, which Mr. Clay's counsel and temper. ed-I will not say to the South-but to the country, on nation of ladies in miserable party-glorifications. this momentous issue, cannot be calculated. His great speech carried demonstration and conviction to the min not feel more admiration for the benevolent prof the North, that however much they might be opposed ceedings of the women, whose action we are tions-no responsibility for them-and that both are matter of conscience and patriotic duty, it was incumbent upon them to observe the compromises of the Constitu-tion, and to leave us to work out, undisturbed and unmolested, our own destiny. The results of that wise and patriotic effort must have been noticed, in the South, in its effects upon the great religious bodies of the North .-They have all, with one accord, come to the conclusion, that it is not their duty to entertain jurisdiction of the question of slavery, and that it belongs entirely to South-Christians, to determine for themselves their duty, under the circumstances in which they are placed. The dissolution of abolition societies tells of its effects also.-The denunciation of the entire Whig party, by the irreclaimable fanatics, because of it, and the bears witness to its power. The furious denunciations of O'Connell, speak the praises of its author. This in

his language: "Let them declare that no slave owner can be admitted into Europe society, and then Calhoun and Clay, and men like them, who stand up putting forth their claims to be President of the Great Republic, must vield to public universal opinion. He had made mention of two men—he would only say that Calhoun should be branded with the blood issuing from the stripes of the slaves and Clay drowned in the teurs of the MUTHERS

The South, then, whilst it reposes implicit confidence in the firmness of Gen. Harrison, to carry out his patriotic pledges to maintain the compromises of the Constituon, cannot but congratulate itself on the fact that his hands will be strengthened for his work by the aid of se powerful an ally as Mr. Clay."

And who will be there to counteract the influence of Henry Clay-of him who has smitten the northern church with dumbness ? Daniel Webster the great Alexandria Servile!

OF A short article is inserted on our first page, 1st column, to make out the column. It has certain injurious bearings on the Baptist denomination, it is thought. It violation of the law of God, and repugnant to and sub-versive of the Christian Religion; and that it is an unmi-

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Kentucky

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS EARLE, of Pennsylvania Senatorial Electors. JAMES H. PAINE, Lake County.

ROBERT STEWART Ross Co District Electors. JAMES C. LUDLOW, Hamilto HORACE CROSS, Butler. THOMAS HIBBEN, Clinton BENJ. MORRIS, 6th GEO. POTTER. Meigs. Drer Burgess, Adams 8th MILO D. PETTIBONE, Delaware. EDWIN CORNER, Morgan. ROBINSON FIRTCHER Greene. 10th ELI NICHOLS, Belmont. JOSEPH LINNEL, Licking. 12th DAVID BIXBY, Knox. FRANCIS D. PARRISH, Huron Q. F. ATKINS, Cuyahoga. LUCRETIUS BISSELL, Ashtabula, 15th

> MICHAEL E. STRIEBY, Wayne. RICHARD HAMMOND, Jeffe

17th

MARRIED. At Ripley, Oct. 7th., by Rev. W. Taylor, Rev. A. L. RANKIN, (son of Rev. John Rankin,) to Miss AMANDA

JACOB HEATON, Columbiana.

At Ripley, Oct. 8th, by the same, Mr. John W. Hum-PHREYS, to Miss ISABELLA JANE RANKIN (daughter of Rev. John Rankin.

Ex-Senator Monnis will deliver an address on the conection of the SLAVE-POWER with the politics of the

ountry, next Saturday evening, at early candlelight, at samuel Davis's Carpenter Shop, corner of Western Row and Fifth streets. Let there be a full attendance. ANTI-SLAVERY NOTICE. The Annual meeting of the Cincinnati Ladies' A. Slav, ociety will be held on Thursday the 15th first, at three

clock P. M. at Mrs. H. Miller's, on Vine st. 2 doors a-

ave 9th st. Those favorable to the education of our olored population are respectfully invited to attend. M. A. BLANCHARD, Sec,ry.

Semi-Annual Convention, Of the first District of the Indiana State AntiSlavery So ciety, consisting of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Hancock, Madison, Marion, Hamilton and Randolph. will pursuant to adjournment, be held at Economy, Wayne county Is., on 2nd day, (Monday) the 9th of the 11th Month, (November) 1840, at the hour of 9

clock A. M. As business of unusual importance in which every ab-As outsiness is district, will be brought before the convention, it is desired and expected, that all the aboliionists in the district, will endeavor to attend. The brethren from all parts of this and the adjoining States, are cordially invited to attend—accommodations will be prepared for all, gratis. As political excitement will have measurably subsided and the die be cast, it is expected that the convention will be deeply interesting, as sev s well as Arnold Buffum, and Dr. W. P. Bennett. &c. N. B. All A. S. Societies in Indiana, are requested to send delegates to the next anniversary; and as soo as practicable, forward the name of the Society, location numbers, male and female—dete of their formation with the names of their President and Secretary, as such

nformation is indispensable.
Please address the same to H. H. Way, Cor, Sec'ry Ia State A. S. S., Newport Ia. By order of the Executive Committee, First District To

ANDREW SPILLARD, Cor. Sec'ry

Philosophy and Consistency.

There is a vast amount of true Philosophy ex hibited in the following article from the pen of Mrs. Child; and it should be well considered by every person when setting out upon the great journey of life.

essay on the Inconsistency of Human Expectations. 'Everything,' says she, 'is marked at & settled price. Our time, our labor, our ingenuity, is so much ready money, which we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but stand to your own judgment; and do not, like children, when you have purchased any thing, repine that you do not possess another, which you would not pur-Would you be rich? Do you think that the single point worth sacrificing everything else to? You may then be rich. Thousands have become so from the lowest beginnings by toil, and diligence, and attention to the minutest articles of expense and profit. But you must give up the pleasures of leisure, of an unembarrassed mind, and a free, unsuspicious temper. You must learn to do hard, if not unjust things; and as for the embarrassment of a delicate and ingenious spirit, it is necessary for you to get rid of it as fast as possible. You must not stop to enlarge your mind, polish your taste, or refine your sentiments; but must keep on in one beaten track, without turning aside to the right hand or left. 'But,' you say, 'I cannot submit to drudgery like this; I feel a spirit above it.' 'Tis well: be above it then: only do not repine because you are not rich. Is knowledge the pearl of price in your estimation? That too may be purchased by steady application, and long, solitary hours of study and reflection .-'But,' says the man of letters, 'what a hardship is it that many an illiterate fellow, who cannot construe the motto on his coach, shall raise a fortune and make a figure, while I possess merely the common conveniences of life.' Was it for fortune, then, that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and gave the sprightly years of youth to study and freflection? You then have mistaken your path, and ill employed your industry. What reward have I then for all my labor?'-What reward! A large comprehensive soul, purged from vulgar fears and prejudices, able to interpret the works of man and God. A perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of superior intelligence. Good Heaven! What other reward can you ask? 'But is it not If somewhat wakeful in the night, we have a reproach upon the economy of Providence that such a one, who is a mean, dirty fellow, should have amassed wealth enough to buy half Not in the least. He made himself a mean dirty fellow, for that very end. He has hastily as he passed, that the newspaper had paid his health, his conscience, and his liberty for it. Do you envy him his bargain? Will decorating in describing common things, most you hang your head in his presence, because he likely proceeds from that love of marvellous outshines you in equipage and show? Lift up which the most of mankind entertain. your brow with a noble confidence, and say to wish to affect the minds of others; what is the yourself, 'I have not these things, it is true: but use of telling a tale that will not excite wonder? it is because I possess something better. I have or making a complaint that calls forth no sympachosen my lot! I am content, and satisfied.'- thy? or of representing a deed of injustice that The most characteristic mark of a great mind is will rouse no indignation? We wish to make to choose some one object, which it considers im- our picture striking, and thus, like the painter, portant and pursue that object through life. If are induced to put a "little too much color in the we expect the purchase we must pay the price. | brush." But if it be thus in things little affect-

dialogues, where Jupiter complains to Cupid that though he has had so many intrigues, misrepresentations are made. Every newspahe was never sincerely beloved. 'In order per has its "bargains," its "great savings," and to be loved,' says Cupid, 'you must lay aside its "immediate sacrifices." The Irish cloth of your ægis and your thunderbolts; you must curl the mercer is "fine as cambric," the stale meat on your head, and walk with a soft step, and assume a winning obsequious deportment.' 'But' replied Jupiter, I 'am not willing to resign so much of my dignity.' 'Then,' returned Cupid, leavs off desiring to be loved,'

"These remarks by Mrs. Barbauld are full of sound philosophy. Who has not observed, in his circle of acquaintances, and in the recesses of his own heart, the same inconsistency of expectations, the same peevishness of discon-

"Says Germanicus," 'There is my dunce of a classmate has found his way into Congress, and is living amid the perpetual excitement of intellectual minds. while I am cooped up in an ignorant country parish, obliged to be at the beck and call of every old woman, who happens to feel uneasy in her mind.'

"Well Germanicus, the road to political dis tinction was as open to you as to him; why did you not choose it?' 'Oh, I could not consent to be the tool of a party; to shake hands with the vicious, and flatter the fools. It would gull me to the quick to hear my opponents accuse me of actions I never committed, and of motives which worlds would not tempt me to in-Since Germanicus is wise enough to know the whistle costs more than it is worth. is he not unreasonable to murmur because he has not bought it?

"Matrona alway wears a discontented look when she hears the praise of Clio. 'I use to write her composition for her, when we were at school together,' says she; 'and now she is quite the idol of the literary world; while I am never heard of beyond my own family, unless some one happens to introduce me as a friend of Why not write, then; and see if the world will not learn to introduce Clio as the friend of Matrona?' 'I write! not for the world! I could not endure to pour my soul out to an undiscerning multitude; I could not see my cherished thoughts caricatured by some soulless reviewer, and my favorite fancies expounded by the matter-of-fact editor of some stupid paper. Why does Matrona envy what she knows so much, and is of so little value?

"Yet so it is through all classes of Society. All of us covet some neighbor's possession, and think our lot would have been happier, had it been different from what it is. Yet most of us could obtain worldly distinctions, if our habits and inclinations allowed us to pay the immense price at which they must be purchased. True wisdom lies in finding out all the advantages of a situation in which we are placed, instead of imagining the enjoyments of one in which we

"Such philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman. who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species—so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and which none act upon invariably, viz., that happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman, to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, from a distance of 25 or 30 miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings; and then patiently foots it back again with her little gains. Her dress though tidy, is a grotesque collection of 'shreds and patches,' coarse in the extreme. 'Why don't you come in a wagon;' said I, when I observed that she was soon to be come a mother, and was evidently wearied with her long journey.' 'We h'ant got any horse.' replied she; 'the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their'n; and it would cost as much to hire one, as all my thread will come he pays them at all.

to.' 'You have a husband-don't he do any thing for you.' 'He is a good man; he does al he can; but he's a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn, and specks the children's shoes. He's as kind a husband as a woman need to have.' But his being a cripple is a heavy mis-fortune to you,' said I. ,Why ma'am I don't look upon it in that light,' replied the thread-woman; I've great reason to be thankful he never "Among all the fine things Mrs. Barbauld took to any bad habits.' How many children wrote, she never wrote anything better than her have you?' 'Six sons, and five darters, ma'am.' 'Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support." 'It's a family, surely, ma'am; but there ain't one of them I would be willing to lose. They are as good as children need to be-all willing to work, all clever to me. Even the littlest boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure and bring it to ma'am. 'Do your daughters spin your thread!' 'No ma'am; as soon as they are old enough, they go out to sarvice. I lon't want to keep them delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can, but it is right and fair that they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed.' 'Don't you think you should be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for?' 'Why no, ma'am, I don't. If I had'nt been married, I should always have and to work as hard as I could; and now I can't do no more than that. My chidren are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them.

"Here was true philosophy! I learned a les son from that poor old woman which I shall not soon forget. If I wanted true, hearty, well principled service, I would employ children brought up by such a mother."-Family Mag-

Too much Color in the Brush

If there be any one mannerism that is universal among mankind, it is that of coloring too highly the things that we describe. We canno be content with a simple relation of truth-we must overdraw, we must have a "little too much red in the brush." Who ever heard of a dark night, that was not "pitch dark?" of a stout man that was not as "strong as a horse?" or a miry road that was not "up to the knees?" would walk fifty miles on foot to see a man who never caricatures the subject on which he speaks: but where is such a one to be found?-From "rosy morn to dewy eye," in common conversation, we are constantly outraging the truth. "scarcely had a wink of sleep;" and if a man is rich, we all say that "he rolls in money." later than yesterday, a friend mine, who would shrink from a wilful misrepresentation, told me "nothing in but advertisements." The habit of "There is a pretty passage in one of Lucian's ing us, still more it is the case where interest is ur hair, and place a garland up- of the butcher "sweet as a nut," and the cheese monger's hard, tough, and lean cheese, "as fat as butter." These are general remarks; how do they affect you? To this inbuiry may be added another—how far do they affect Ephraim Holding? I am sadly afraid that we are both culpable. Not that I plead guilty myself. that I feel we are both amenable to the charge of speaking lightly and thoughtlessly-that both, by putting occasionally "too much red in the brush," leave impressions not warranted by the facts we relate.—Ephraim Holding.

Brief Discourse.

Text-"There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof,' &c.

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this sublime precaution from oracles of divine truth, as a text to discourse from in the manner which follows, although in aid of subjects of somewhat a seular nature, appertaining, however, to morality.

It may seem right to a man-to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, but the end therof is-a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is-wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man-to attempt to live upto the fashion of the times, but the end thereof is-disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health, reputation, and property

It may seem right to a man-to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is-hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man-to keep eonstantly borrowing of his neighbors and never willing to lend, but the end thereof is-very cross neigh-

It may seem right to a man-to be always trumpetting his own fame, but the end thereof is -his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man-to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business but the end thereof is-great negligence of his

It may seem right to a man to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is -nobody believes anything he says.

It may seem right to a man-to indulge children in every thing, but the end thereof ishis children will indulge themselves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man-to put off every thing that ought to be done to-day, until tomorrow but the end thereof is-such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man-to attempt pleasing every body, but the end thereof is-he pleas-It may seem right to a man-to excel his

neighbor in extravagance and luxury, but the end thereof is-he excels in folly. It may seem right for a man-to take no

newspapers, but the end thereof is—that the man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day. It may seem right to a man-to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing of his neigh-

bors, but the end thereof is-annoyance to hi neighbors, and fraud upon the printer. It may seem right to a man-to pay body before he pays the PRINTER, but the end thereof is-he pays the most needy last, if

It may seem right to a man-to worship the I have brought this lady here as an important thereof is-an idolater.

It may seem right to a man-to be incessant-It may seem right to a man—to be incessant-ly occupied in hoarding up the treasures of this of the sea, and returned only to find his home world, but the end thereof is -- he has none in desolate. But who will picture to you the lovethe world to come.

A True Story.

Many years ago I happened to be one of the referces in a case which excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was captain of a merchant ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early, with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in character.

After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to his family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation which he had relinquished when his youngest child who was but three weeks old, and sailed once more for the West Indies. His wife was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away, and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received of the absent husband; and after long hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her affliction, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment to support her children. Her needle was her only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever grudgingly bestowed on a humble seamstress.

A merchant of New York, in moderate but in prosperous circumstances, accidentially became acquainted with her, and pleased with her gentle manner no less than her extreme beauty, endeavored to improve their acquaintance with friend-

Atter some months he offered his hand, and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant, she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never paradise. We found a home and a father." before possessed. Her children became his children and received from him every advantage which wealth or station could procure. Ffteen years passed away, the daughters married and by their step-father were furnished with every comfort requisite in their new avocations of house-keepers. But they had scarcely quitted his roof when their mother was taken ill. time until the period of which I speak, the widower resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of the story After an absence of thirty years, during which time no tidings had been received from him, the

He had changed his ship; adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargo; having New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family, no one children." could tell, and he obstinately refused all explana-

There were strange rumors of slave-trading certainly any thing but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a and the decree of justice." nadman when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his laughters by the most awful threats in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had re turned wealthy, and one of those mean reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. 'The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had already released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws, was so manifest that it was at ength agreed by all parties to leave the case to e judged by five referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful afternoon in spring, when we met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the lofty windows of the court-room, and shed a halo around the long grey locks and broad forehead of the defendant; while the plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still bolder relief, by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the with which he now beheld his household goods celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the de-

display of oratory. Contrary to our expectations, however, Burr nade no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of Statutes, and pointing with his finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired for a moment to bring in the principal witness We had scarcely finished the section that fully decided the matter in our mids, when Burr re entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealed her countenance. Burr whispered a ew words apparently encouraging her to adance, and, gracefully raising her veil, disclosed o us a face of proud and surpassing beauty. ecollect as well as if it happened yesterday, how simultaneously the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr asked in a cold, quiet tone-

"Do you know this lady?" Answer-'I do.'

Burr-'Will you swear to that?' Answer'I will, to the best of my knowledge d belief she is my daughter." Burr-'Can you swear to the identity.' Answer-'I can.'

Burr-'What is her age?' Answer-'She was thirty years of age on the 9th day of April.' Burr-'When did you see her last?'

Answer-'At her own house about a fortnight Burr-'When did you see her previous to that

The plaintiff hesitated-a long pause ensuedquestion was repeated, and the answer was, On the 14th day of May, 17-'When she was just three weeks old,' added

creature more than the Creator, but the end witness, and such I think she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf ly wife bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's re-

turn? Who will paint the slow progress of heartsickening, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally, the overwhelming agony which came upon her when her last hope was extinguished, and she was compelled to believe herself indeed a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in our hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the unutteraole scorn for the mean pitiful wretch, who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish? We need not inquire into his motives for acting so base a part. Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness, or selfish indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness—she who stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true-hearted woman-let us ask her which of these two men have been to her a father.'

Turning to the lady in a tone whose sweat ness was a strange contrast with the scornful accent that had just characterized his words. he esought her to relate briefly the recollections of her early life. A slight flush passed over her proud and beautiful face, as she replied.

"My first recollections are of a small ill fur nished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which occupied her during the week, and bring in employment for the following one. Saving that wearisome visit to her employers, and her regular attendance at church she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she ceased to mention him, though I observed she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought she wept because we were so poor, for it sometimes happened that our only support was a bit of dry bread, and she was accustomed to see by the light of the chips which she kindled to warm her amishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like a sudden entrance into She paused.

"Would you excite my own children against me?' cried the plaintiff, as he immediately waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as she spoke. "You are not my father," exclaimed she ve hemently. "The law may deem you such, but She I disclaim you utterly. What! call you my fathdied after a few days sickness, and from that er!-you who basely left your wife to toil and your children to beggary? Never! never! Behold there my father," pointing to the agitated defendant-there is the man who watched over my infancy who was the sharer of my childish sports, and guardian of my inexperienced first husband returned as suddenly as he depart- youth. There is he who claims my affections and shares my home-there is my father. For yonder selfish wretch, I know him not. best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom, from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companion of his decripitude, nor been careful never to come nearer home than dare to insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted

> She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke and moved as if to withdraw.

and piracy affoat, but they were only whispers to say. The words of the law are expressed in of conjecture rather than truth. Whatever might the book before you, the words of truth you just have been his motives for such conduct, he was heard from woman's pure lips, it is for you to decide, according to the requisitions of nature

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff went forth followed by the contempt of every honorable man, who was present at the trial.

From the Health Journal. Death from tight lacing.

Mr. Editor .- I have seen and am much pleased with your paper, and doubt not it will do much good. I hope for it an extensive circula-In one of the late numbers you call for facts, whether communicated in elegant language or not. I have recently learned one to which I gave all possible publicity, and have told it in almost every circle of the young in which I have since found myself. Two weeks since while on a visit to the house of a respectable, long experienced physician in one of the southern boundary towns in New Hampshire, he gave me in substance, the following account, as near as I can recollect.

He was called a week or two previous to visit young female, I think, over twenty years of age, who was distressingly ill of a complaint of the lungs, laboring under great difficulty of place a row of cabbages, with the roots upward, breathing, and which his discrimination led him contagious to each other. Fill the cavites about at once to impute to a long continued practice return of the desolate husband, and the agony of tight lacing-a practice which is slaying its earth up to the stalks on each side, almost as thousands and tens of thousand in our enlightenremoved to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The ed land. There was, in his opinion, an adhesion of the lungs to the chest, and a consequent fendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid inflamation which had proceeded to such a height leaves will be turned quite white. As they are that death was inevitable. Little or nothing could be done. The poor girl, after a very few days of acute suffering, fell a victim to-(what shall I say? I am unwilling to wound the feelings of her friends)-her own folly and vanity. It could not be suicide, because no such result was contemplated, though the deed was done by her own hand. We can call it by no softer name than self-slaughter, for such even an external examination of the body proved it to have had been so compressed that a space of only about an inch and a half remained between them:

been. The shoulder blades were found to be literally lapped one over the other; the false ribs and so great was the curvature of the spine, which had been girded in by the cords of death that after the corpse was laid out for interment. two pillows were put under the arch thereby formed, while the shoulders rested on the board. She was a large, healthy person, and was ignorantly led by the desire to please, to sacrifice her life at the shrine of fashion, and the prevail ing false ideas of beauty of form .- She was said to be of aimiable disposition, and correct morals

habits, otherwise. My own mind was so impressed with the re cital of this story, that I could hardly forhead weeping over the folly, and weakness, and ignorance, and wickedness of my sex. I inward-ly wished for the ability to ring this case of suffering and death in the ears of every female in our land, until their voluntarily assumed "strait jackets," that indicate nothing better than mental aberration in the wearers, should be voluntarily thrown aside. Pray, sister, lift up your renovated voice anew-labor with the utmost power of your pen against this crying sin of enlightened Christian America, and may God Almighty bless your efforts, and enable you Burr 'Gentlemen,' continued he, turning to us, that they may seek to please Him. M. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

Harvesting Potatoes.

Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost has killed the tops down. When the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving. In digging them, use either the plough or the potatoe-hook. As soon as they are out of the ground let them be picked up. Never permit hem to remain out in the sun or air, longer than you can possibly help. I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is to allow their potatoes to remain out in the sun, drying, as ng as they can, and yet, have them picked up on the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible, may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renlers them strong, or acid in taste. Every attentive observer has noticed that that

part of the potatoe which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. fact it is unfit for use, because it has imbibed from the atmosphere deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug, and exposed to the light and air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed that potatoes are of best flavor and quality, after they have come to maturity, and while they are yet in the ground.

The longer they are dog and exposed to the light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost, and they become anpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain all winter in the earth, where they grew, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view, therefore, of all these facts. et us prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to perpetuate through the whole season these excellent qualities. As soon then as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar. After depositing there the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table, cover them their excellect qualities till they begin to sprout ruins. in the spring, and require to be removed. When shipped to sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.—Albany Cultivator.

Packing Butter.

The increased price of butter in autumn, as well as its scarcity in winter, renders the best mode of packing it a matter of some importance. There are several particulars of minor impor-tance to be attended to, to which greater or less attention . is given by good butter makers; but the two leading requisites, without which there must be failure, and with which there cannot easily be, are clean vessels, and thorough work-

The importance of the former, in obtaining perfectly sweet butter, must be evident to every one; hence the necessity of washing vessels by scalding; and where they become rusty from

disuse, of employing chloride of lime. In order to keep the sweatness, it is indispensably necessary that every particle of butter-milk be worked out before packing down. This is ascertained when none ceases to flow from it. of the operation very imperfectly. Work the butter four times as long as you think necessary, and then perhaps you will have half completed it. When it is thoroughly worked, pack it down by beating, in a strong pot, cover the top with an inch of very strong brine, and keep it in the coolest part of the cellar, and you need not fear Genesee Farmer.

Saving Seeds.

ner, that may not be improved by selection and care. Plants, the varieties of which are liable to intermix, when intended for seed, should be planted at such distance from each other that the pollen of their flowers cannot intermix. Beets, cabbages, turnips, squashes, melons and even corn, should be planted at a distance from other varieties of the same plant, if pure seed would be had. Seeds keep well, by simply cutting them when sufficiently ripe, hanging them up in a dry place, until thoroughly dried, or until Herbs too should be saved, as more or less of them are wanted in every family for culinary or medical purposes. There are many who might, were it not for their negligence, secure an abundant supply of good seeds, and pot or sweet herbs, that when such things are wanted, are obliged to rely on the greater forethought and charity of their neighbors .- Cultivator.

Method of preserving Cabbage, so as to have them good in the spring.

Make a trench in the driest sandy ground nine inches wide, and of equal depth; in which contagious to each other. Fill the cavites about them with some dry straw, and then shovell the high as the roots, shaped like the roof of a house. The cabbages will come out in May as sound as when they were put in, and the outer green not apt to keep well after they are taken out, two or three at a time may be taken as they are wanted for use, and the breech immediately closed up with straw and earth as before .- New Eng. Farmer.

From the Journal of Health. Nervous Disorders of Females.

It is remarked by the good and wise Fenelon, that the

gnorance of the generality of young women, is a fruitful, if not the chief cause of their being troubled with nervous disorders, and of their not knowing how to employ themselves innocently. When they are brought up without solid information, they cannot be expected to have any inclination or taste for study, or for rational amusements. Every thing serious appears dull-every thing that requires attention or exertion fatigues them. The thirst after pleasure, so natural to youth, and the examples of persons of their own age who are plunged in dissipation, or occupy their waking hours in languid indolence or frivolous amusements, contribute to make them dread a quiet domestic life. In early youth, their want of experience renders them unfit to superintend the concerns of a family, and they are not even aware of the necessity of acquiring this kind of knowledge, excepting ularly directed to it by the good sense of a mother. Among the opulent classes, young women are not necessi tated to devote any portion of their time to needle-work, and from the few hours they spend at their needle, merely because they are told, without knowing why, that it is not right for females to be ignorant of this kind of work, they derive more harm than good. The occupation is very often for mere show, and they seldom apply to it with either pleasure or diligence, but merely to pass away that time, which, for want of rational means of enjoyment, would otherwise lie heavy on their hands; while to turn the hearts of our erring sisters to Himself, from the constrained and often awkward posture of the body which it demands, it acts prejudicially upon their

health-often already undermined by their listless and nactive lives. If the piano or harp be substituted for the needle, but little advantage is derived. What then is to be done? For want of solid information, their time must be occupied with trifles ; for want of rational and healthful employment, a young woman becomes indolent, hervous, and low-spirited; she accustoms herself to sleep longer than is necessary to health, and this long sleep weakens her and renders her subject to frequent attacks of indisposition-whereas, by moderate sleep and reguler exercise, both of body and mind, she would become lively, strong and active, cheerful and contented-qualities highly beneficial to health, not to mention the advantages mentally they procure. The indolent indulgence, too common with young females, joined to the want of solid information, produces, also, a pernicious taste for shows and public amusements, and a frivolous desire for novel excitements, alike dangerous to their health and innocence. Well-informed women, occupied by serious duties, or seeking relaxation from these in cheerful but rational amusements, generally possess but a moderate degree of curiosity, or one directed by a sound discretion. To their well-governed minds, the insignifi-This portion is very much injured in taste; in cance and folly of most of those pursuits, for which little minds, that know nothing, and have no occupation of their own, are so eager, present no attraction. On the contrary, some women who are ignorant and thoughtless always present a disordered imagination. For want of solid food, their curiosity is directed to vain and danger, ous objects-by its indulgence their health is injured, and their peace and happiness destroyed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western Steam Ship arrived at New York, on the 27th inst. There is no news of importance alditional to that by previous arrivals.

Warlike preparations were still going forward vigoously in France. Russia, England and Germany vere taking measures to force the Pacha of Egypt to accent the terms submitted to him as the ultimatum of the allied powers. Mahemit Ali was making vigorous efforts to defend himself. He had informed the Sultan, that before he would submit to the proposed terms, he would over with earth or sand, and they will retain turn the country upside down and die amid its

> In Paris there had been tumultuous assemblages of the tradesmen of the city. They had turned out for higher wages, and masses had collected in the public places to the amount of 40,000 persons. An additional military force had been stationed in the city. The National Guard had been ordered out, and the populace dispersed and tranquility in a measure restored,

Nothing was known concerning the plan of operations neditated by England against China,

The Governments of Spain and portugal were still in an unsettled state. New dissentions had recently broken

PETERS' PILLS.

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe they have given the most perfect satisfaction. Inexperienced butter-makers perform this part this day had an interview with one of our citizens, Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkale and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health - New York

PETER'S VEGETARLE PILLS. They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience.—
Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are

Every farmer should endeavor to save such seeds as he may want, selecting from the best and most productive plants. There is scarcely an article cultivated by the farmer or the gardwhich a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival.—
They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d, 1839. Dear Sir:-For upwards of fifteen years I had been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor, while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near hilling me, and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace, a was and the use of a dozen better of Swamp's assets attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures discussed me with the real names of medicine. and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descan-ted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did o, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at various times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fe-vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store-keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appoint-ed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, there-fore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who, by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your

GEORGE R. HOOPER. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and vonderful cure that have ever been known; in conseuence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy-and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction.— The town and the country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unatended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their oper-

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dys Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension, of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrheas, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotch, ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausea or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison & Co. Glascoe Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co. Tudor & Bent, Cincinnati. Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every Coun-

ty town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and throughout the United States. TEnquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable Anti Bit.

M. T. & R. GLASGOW. SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS. Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side,

October 29th, 1839. TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will

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ell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830,